The New-York Times.

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BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

On the Merrimac River, some twenty miles above Lowell, one again hears the click-clack of the cotton loom on an extensive scale. Here in Manchester, though there are but five mills in the town they are large; in fact, two of the mills are as large and important as any in New-England. As in the other cotton manufacturing towns, the companies feel the dullness of the times, and many a left-handed blessing is invoked on sinning Wall street; not forgetting the national banks, without whose fostering aid people seem incredulous as to Mr. Vanderbilt and his followers ever getting so deeply into the mire. The Boston banks appear to have behaved uncommonly well to their customers throughout the financial trouble—that is, so far as the manufacturers I have seen are concerned, and I presume they treated all alike. Regular customers have all along got their money at seven per cent., to which must be added the loss of interest on balances, making a total rate of interest of about eight per cent. Still, easy rates of discount, though they may mitigate the evils of a panic, do not remove those evils by a long way; and it will be some time before the New-England manufacturer will cease to pine over the dashing from his very grasp of what ought to have been the splendid Fall trade of 1873. New-Hampshire is no exception to the rule, and many a Manchester man feels himself to be, at this moment, in high feather for preaching sermons on the "gluttinous greed" of New-York speculators. They have got their text all ready; and in a very short time they will be able to draw a moral and an argument from lower wages or decreased production, and goods quietly but steadily piling up at home instead of seeking a market in the South or West.

The mills in Manchester are those of the Amoskeag Company, the Manchester Print Works, the Stark Mills, the Langdon Mills, and the Namaske Mill. The two first are by far the largest and most important. The Amoskeag Company was incorporated in 1831. The company has a stock capital of $3,000,000, runs 110,000 spindles, employs 2,500 operatives, and manufactures nearly 10,000,000 pounds of cotton a year—equal to about 30,000,000 yards—the goods made, coarse and fine, averaging about three yards to the pound. The descriptions of goods made in these mills are ticks, denims, flannels, sheetings, drillings, &c. The Manchester mills are also most extensive. They comprise the manufacturing department and the printing department. They went into operation in 1846, and produce a variety of goods—delaines, cotton prints, and cassimeres. They employ about 2,800 operatives when in full operation, and have the equivalent of about 100,000 spindles. The Stark Mills commenced operations in 1846, with a stock capital of $1,250,000. The company run 36,000 spindles, employ 1,000 operatives, and make about 5,800,000 pounds, or 17,400,000 yards, of sheetings, drillings, &c., a year. The Langdon mills are of later date and smaller, but they turn out a remarkably fine class of goods. They only make the very finest shirtings, and I am told that these goods are fully equal in quality to those of the celebrated New-York Mills, near Utica, whose trade-mark is the best salesman that any manufacturer ever had. The Namaske is a small mill, of some 5,000 spindles, and giving employment to about 180 operatives. It is owned by Gov. Straw, who is also the Superintendent of the Amoskeag Company's mills in Manchester. Here we have a labor force of mill operatives of nearly 7,000—no inconsiderable proportion of such a place as Manchester. One thing I note as to the operatives: as a class, they change very much the further you get from the sea-board. There are not nearly so many Europeans among them. There are a good many French Canadians, but the bulk of them are native Americans. They are consequently hard workers and thrifty. The men, because they have the goal before them for which every native American strives—the becoming an employer of labor in time. The women, because they are anxious to save enough to get married and have a home of their own. The girls earn about $7 a week, and as they board in the companies' boarding-houses for $2 50 a week, they have a chance, if they can steer clear of velvet cloaks, chignons, and parasols, of putting by a nice little nest-egg every year; and the majority of them do it. As for the men, many of them are quite rich and have considerable sums in the savings banks; and, as the manager of one of the companies stated to-day, are fully as well able to face hard times as are the companies which employ them.

As to the prospect of the mills for the Winter, there is no doubt that the manufacturers here expect a dull season, and that things will be eased off a little. In the case of the Manchester mills and print works, it will be done by reducing the labor time some thirty or forty per cent. in the former, while the print works will remain closed to at least the 1st of December. In the other mills, though no decision has been arrived at, I think there is little doubt that a reduction of wages to the extent of twelve or fifteen per cent. will ensue before long. There is a far wider difference between reducing wages and reducing the hours of labor than most people would suppose. In the case of a company making an ordinary run of cotton goods the raw material is low in cost in proportion to the cost of labor. Hence it is more economical to pile up goods at a cheaper cost of labor than to make less goods at higher rates of labor. But where delaines, &c., are made, introducing wool and other more costly raw materials, the ratio of the cost of labor to the cost of material is much less; consequently, it is more economical to lessen production. I find, however, that while the employers, as a general thing, seem to prefer a reduction of wages to a lessening of production, the operatives seem to prefer a lessening of production to a reduction of wages. In the case of the manufacturers, they find that there is always more or less disorganization inseparable from a disturbance in the hours of labor. In the case of the operatives, they find that a reduced production is soon cured by an increase of demand—the disease is cured automatically, as it were—while it is far from being so easy to work wages up to the scale at which they stood before the reduction took place. Of one thing I am certain. The employers do not reduce wages or hours of labor unless compelled to do so. They have obviously selfish reasons for not taking such a course, even if they are not prevented by higher motives—the welfare of their operatives. In the first place, so soon as his earnings are less the operative must decrease his expenditure. The very first item to be scratched off is new clothing, because the most easily done without. Consequently a company employing 3,000 hands loses 3,000 customers at once, and by his own act. Secondly, the companies do use, indirectly, through the savings banks, a very considerable portion of the savings of their operatives. A decrease in his earnings necessitates the drawing out of his balance from his savings bank by the operative, and every dollar he draws out is so much less capital for his employer to trade on. For these reasons, the Manchester men, in common with all other cotton manufacturers, have a strong repugnance to curtailing either the wages or the hours of labor of their operatives. Mr. Amory, the Manager of the great Amoskeag Mills, said to-day, "I would rather run my mills to get a new dollar for an old dollar, or even at a moderate loss, than reduce wages or lessen the hours of labor." Still there must be a limit to that loss and to the quantity of goods piled up. So far as Manchester is concerned, I do not think there will be any further reduction made than that which I have already indicated, though Mr. Amory says it may possibly be necessary to reduce the hours of labor as well as the wages. Nor does he or any of the Manchester men look for any very early resumption of activity. He thinks that business will not be good again till the early Spring, and perhaps not even then. Mr. Dayton, the Manager of the Manchester Print Works, agrees with Mr. Amory on this point, as also does Mr. Thompson, of the Kearsarge Mills at Portsmouth, in this State. "You see," said Mr. Dayton, "that a renewal of activity in the New-England cotton mills does not depend upon New-England. I am sorry to say that it depends largely on those branches of trade in other States, which will be much longer in recovering from the effects of the panic than cotton. Take iron, for instance. There will no rails, locomotives, or car wheels to speak of wanted for some time to come; no girders or beams for building. Then, again, I take it that there will be less house-building in cities next year than is usually the case. This will affect brick-layers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, &c. In fact, I look to see a number of working men from all these trades remain out of work for some time to come. I need not tell you that we shall lose a corresponding number of customers. No, I do not anticipate a renewal of activity before the end of February at the earliest, and it may be the middle of March, or even April, before it comes. Such a long crisis as we have passed, or, rather, have not yet passed through, must influence trade and manufacture for some time to come, and traces of it will be seen for a year or more." It will be noticed that the manufacturers of Manchester are less sanguine as to an early date for resumption of active business than those of Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, and other places. As far as I can judge they are very conservative in their habits, thoughts, and modes of doing business, and, may be, they do not move so rapidly and sharply as their more progressive neighbors in Massachusetts. Still, they hold a very high reputation in business circles, and because they are not so sanguine as the majority of the cotton men, that is no reason that their opinion should be wrong. They bear ample testimony to the health and soundness of cotton manufacture in New-England, but they not only seem to think that it must hang back for a while, but that it is not desirable to be in a hurry to push it once more to the front. They appear to consider that with a renewal of activity, great caution will be desirable in order to prevent a burdensome accumulation of stocks. They rather look for a quiet year in 1874, and have not yet begun to consider how they shall invest or best lay out its profits.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLOOMY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

During the past week the prospects of an improvement in the condition of business throughout the principal cities and manufacturing centres in this State, instead of brightening, appear to be assuming rather a more gloomy appearance. The closing of large houses in almost every branch of business, which is almost of daily occurrence, and of which the news is everywhere flashed by telegraph, naturally has the effect of adding to the general feeling of depression. The improved condition noticed in the tone of the money market in New-York during the past few days, although it led some to hope for a relief from the stringency of money which now exists, has, with the great bulk of the people here, been more than counteracted by the fact that the market at Philadelphia has been again depressed. For after all it is to that city that people in this State look for the key to the situation. The complications which have arisen in the matter of the protesting of the drafts of President Scott, McManus, and others in connection with the Texas and Pacific Railroad, have exerted a considerable influence in damping the feeling of returning confidence that was in a small degree being felt. The payment, too, of the dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad in scrip in place of money has not tended very much to improve the condition of affairs; for although it appears to be generally considered that a dividend paid in this manner is better than not at all, yet it cannot be disguised that had it been possible to have paid the dividend in money more would have been accomplished toward creating a more confident and healthier feeling than is generally imagined. The fact of the failure of McVay & Co., bankers, of Pittsburg, has also had a bad effect, inducing a wide-spread belief that there are a number of others who will yet have to succumb to the pressure. In fact, it is generally believed that the worst of the financial troubles have yet to come. As to the condition of affairs among the iron interests in this State if the truth is told, the present is fraught with uncertainty and doubt, while the outlook is discouraging in the extreme. The stringency of money is being felt more and more as each day passes, and the announcement of the closing of mills and furnaces is almost of daily, and even hourly, occurrence, and as a consequence, hundreds and thousands of workpeople are thrown out of employment. Unless relief in some form or shape speedily comes, suffering, and probably trouble in a worse shape, will result. As I have before said, the various relief and benevolent societies are reorganizing in the different districts, but it is a great question whether the means of such societies will be adequate to the task of meeting the thousands of calls that will be made on their charity. To show what the disposition among the workmen is, under present circumstances, I may mention the fact that in the instance of one large firm in the iron trade where work had been stopped by reason of the men refusing to accept a lower tariff, they returned in a body after a few days' idleness and offered to work for a dollar a day if the master would only give it them. Those establishments that are working are daily reducing both the number of hands and the prices paid, and also the hours of labor; and as no orders are coming in, and as money in the shape of collections is not obtainable, it becomes only a matter of time as to how long the iron-masters and others now running their works can hold out. Again, many firms are now working up for stock alone, and it cannot be supposed that after such time as they have used up the raw materials on hand, they will go into the market and purchase a fresh supply, and then run the risk of suffering a loss by the probable fall of prices by the time trade reopens. That any improvement in business will take place before Spring is not looked for so far as I have been able to judge. It is agreed that when the Spring trade opens the large railroads must come into the market and buy materials for necessary repairs to their roads and rolling stock. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have reduced the way staff employed from eighteen to twenty per cent., but pay the same amount of wages as usual. In their shops here a reduction of ten per cent. has been made in numbers, and the hours are reduced from ten to eight. For all this it is claimed that the amount of freight carried over this division of the road shows an increase over that of 1872. For instance, the total number of cars passing Mifflin, the station where it is considered a fair average of the daily traffic is obtained, during the last month was 81,641; an increase of 17,616 over the corresponding month of last year, and an increase over September, 1873, of 5,636. It is, however, admitted that the number of cars this month passing the same point has somewhat diminished.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have not reduced the number of men, either in their shops here or along the route, but a slight reduction in hours has had to be made.

THE STORE-KEEPERS.

Business among the retailers here certainly is more healthy, and in a better condition than in any of the other places I have visited. There is, however, a considerable falling off from sales of this time last year, and even of September in the present one. Salesmen representing large wholesale firms in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York, have all been complaining of having taken no orders for goods during the past week in other towns; but they say that although the lines purchased here are for somewhat smaller amounts, yet some orders are given, which shows that there is still some business going on. Prices have, however, been reduced very generally some ten to twelve per cent.

POST OFFICE CLERKS ACCUSED OF ROBBING THE MAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—J. W. Potter, a clerk in the Post Office, and a cousin of United States Senator Sargent, and another clerk, named E. D. Herrick, have been arrested, charged with stealing from the office, and opening letters for that purpose.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PROMPT REPARATION TO BE DEMANDED FROM SPAIN—FEELING OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Government has no further information about the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the captives than that already published. Consul Hall, at Havana, was immediately instructed, upon the receipt of the intelligence of the capture here, to send full particulars; but up to a late hour this evening he had communicated nothing new. The difficulty of obtaining information arises from the distance between Santiago de Cuba, where the vessel was taken, and Havana, some 500 miles, and the obstruction of telegraphic communication between the two points. The cause of the obstruction is not known. It may be accidental, or the lines may have been purposely cut. An official account of the facts is eagerly awaited by the Government. Active measures to secure reparation from the Spanish Government have, however, already been taken, and it is certain the strongest case will be presented to the Spanish Government that the facts will admit. It seems that the capture of the Virginius was made on the 1st inst., though this date is not known to be quite correct. The execution of the captives took place on the 4th. It was not till the 5th that information was received here of the capture. As before mentioned, Mr. Hall was instructed to send full particulars. He sent a dispatch that the captives were to be tried by a competent court. The fact was that they had already been put to death, and Mr. Hall, who bears the reputation of being a very discreet officer, had been deceived. The news of the capture was received in Madrid the same day as here. Minister Sickles was on that day telegraphed by Secretary Fish, with a view to prevent any summary proceedings, but before the receipt of the dispatch he had already had a conference with President Castelar, who had telegraphed to Cuba orders that no action should be taken in regard to the prisoners till a full report of the capture had been made to the Government at Madrid. The indecent, brutal haste of the captors and representatives of Spanish authority in Cuba will be fully appreciated by the recollection of the fact that the execution had taken place before President Castelar and his Minister were informed of the capture. On receipt of the information of the execution here, Mr. Fish sent a dispatch to Mr. Sickles that the seizure of a vessel carrying the American flag upon the high seas was a very grave matter, requiring immediate explanation, and if it should appear that American citizens had been captured and shot, the most ample reparation would be demanded. He denounced in the strongest terms the disgraceful proceedings and hasty execution. Following instructions, Mr. Sickles has had several conferences with the President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Government, and has received from them assurances that, even in the absence of the demands of the United States Government, every reparation required by public law shall be promptly made. The regrets of the Spanish Government have been already expressed for the haste of the execution. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has indicated that he will make a further communication to Minister Sickles with regard to the affair to-morrow. The feeling of President Grant and the Cabinet, there is every reason to believe, is harmonious and fully in accord with public sentiment in requiring prompt and absolute reparation for an act which is at once a blot upon the civilization of the age, a disgrace to Spain, and an insult to our flag.

AUTHORITY FOR THE CAPTURE—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S DEFENSE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The capture of the Virginius was under the decree of the Captain General of 1869. One of its articles provided that on the high seas contiguous to the Island of Cuba the Spanish cruisers were to confine themselves to exercising the right of search over such vessels as might be denounced, but in consequence of the strong protest of the Secretary of State, the Captain General said that, in view of the determination adopted by the Government of the United States, and in order at the same time to relieve legitimate commerce from all unnecessary interference, he had concluded to modify the decree, omitting this objectionable article from the series. The Secretary, in his opposition to the decree, said the treaty of 1795 authorizes nothing but the inspection of the passport of the vessel of trade met with, while the article alluded to contemplated a search as to the character of the vessel beyond the limitation fixed by the treaty; but it would appear from the information received by the department that the Virginius was captured six miles from the Jamaica coast, in accordance with the article which the Captain General said he had withdrawn. No new facts in relation to the Virginius have transpired to-day. The Department of State and Minister Sickles are in telegraphic correspondence on the subject. The Spanish Government claims that it has acted in good faith by asking a delay of punishment on the passengers and crew of that vessel, and regrets its telegram was not received in Cuba before the execution took place. The difficulty seems to be the inefficiency of that Government to control affairs in Cuba in this as well as other matters. Our Government is engaged in the effort to stay proceedings as to the remainder of those on board the Virginius until all the facts can be fully ascertained.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of State has sent instructions to both Minister Sickles, at Madrid, and Consul General Hall, at Havana, to telegraph as soon as possible all the facts in regard to the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the parties on board that vessel. But Mr. Hall replies there is some interruption of the telegraphic line between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and as yet he has been unable to learn any particulars. A dispatch from Minister Sickles states that the Madrid Government had no information of the execution until after it had occurred. Mr. Hall informs the Secretary that he has taken the necessary steps to learn all the particulars, and will communicate them to the Department immediately after their receipt. The only information the Government now has is the fact that the Virginius was captured and several persons on her executed, but as to what waters or under what circumstances the vessel was captured no information has been recived. Until these facts are known officially the Government will take no action in the matter. The question being a very delicate one, it is not the intention of our authorities to take any steps that cannot be maintained under the law of nations. The Spanish gun-boat Tornado had a right to overhaul the Virginius if she was caught in an illegitimate act within three miles of the Santiago de Cuba shore. On the other hand, if the Virginius were caught in an illegitimate act within the prescribed distance, and attempted to get away, the question as to whether the Tornado had the right to chase her beyond the distance of six miles from the shore is an undecided one, some writers on international law having contended that a vessel caught in an illegitimate act within the three miles may be chased and overhauled on the high seas beyond the distance of six miles from shore. Again, if the vessel was captured within three miles of the coast of Jamaica, as it has been stated, the matter will be noticed by the English Government. Our Government is not satisfied that the Virginius is entitled to the protection of the United States. It is true that she sailed from New-York under an American register, but it has been charged that she was sold to Quesada some fifteen or eighteen months ago at Curacoa, and since that time has been sailing under both the Cuban and the Venezuelan flags, and if the charge should turn out to be true, she cannot receive the protection of our Government. Hence, no action will be taken toward protecting the vessel until all the above questions shall have been decided. The indications are that the Castelar Government is disposed to act honestly with the United States, but the internal dissensions now in existence in Spain do much toward embarrassing it. On the Island of Cuba the influence of the Casino Espagnol, a club of wealthy slave-holders, has been very disastrous to the Home Government, to say nothing of the insurrection there. The feeling in official circles here is anything but unfriendly to Spain, and it is the impression that only a few days will elapse before it will be seen that the Castelar Government is anxious to have the friendship and encouragement of the United States. The State Department is not aware that any United States vessel has been sent to Santiago de Cuba, but it is probable that orders have been issued by the Rear Admiral commanding the North Atlantic Squadron for one of the vessels on that station to proceed thither.

NEW-ENGLAND.

BETTER ASPECT OF BUSINESS IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The reports of the state of business from different sections in the neighborhood of this centre have taken a turn, and indicate a general cheering up. Several concerns, which a few weeks ago shut down, partially or wholly, are now reported as working nearer to the old basis, and exaggerated reports are corrected; that, for instance, received late last week that the Waltham Watch Company had discharged 900 hands and was about to shut down altogether. But the truth is that only 241 of the large number employed have been discharged to date, and that 500 others are given leave of absence for a month, but between 100 and 200 will be kept at work on full time. The West Boylston Manufacturing Company, of West Boylston, and L. M. Haines & Co., of Oak Dale, both of which have been closed for about a fortnight, will resume operations to-day with a reduction of twenty-five per cent. of wages. Crocker's Tack Mill at Assonet, near Taunton, is running over time to fill orders. Reynolds' Mill in Bristol, R. I., in which work has been sometime suspended, will start off again in two weeks on half time, and the cotton mill of C. L. Wilder, Jr., in Poniken, N. H., has resumed operations.

KENTUCKY.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE—CLOSING RAILROAD WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have issued a circular announcing a reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries of the officers, agents, and employes, after the 16th inst. Other Southern roads will take the same action. The closing of the large iron works and various factories around the Falls has thrown about 4,000 operatives out of employment. The plug tobacco factories here, fourteen in number, are generally reducing both force and wages. Some of the largest plug men say they will close up in a few days, until January or February. The annual product of these factories ordinarily is 5,000,000 pounds.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—The temperature has generally fallen everywhere east of the Mississippi, with north-westerly winds and increasing pressure. North-westerly winds and cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-west and on the lakes, with occasional snow on the lower lakes; north-westerly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Western and Middle States; north-westerly winds and clear weather in the Southern States; partly cloudy weather, and northerly winds in Kentucky and Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England north-westerly and northerly winds, cold and generally clear weather.

For the lakes north-westerly and north-easterly winds, low temperature, clearing, and clear weather.

For the north-west, diminishing pressure, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys and thence over Tennessee and Arkansas, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 45°; 6 A. M., 46°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 50°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 43°; 12 P. M., 38°; average, 45⅛°.

OBITUARY.

DAOUD PASHA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris announces the death of this Turkish statesman at Biarritz. He was born at Constantinople in 1816, and belonged to the United or Catholic Armenians. His early years were passed in a French commercial house at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople. Entering the service of the Government, he was attached to an embassy sent to Prussia by the Sultan. He wrote a work on the Germanic Diet during the journey. He was made Consul General of Turkey at Vienna, and later represented Turkey in the Danubian provinces. In 1858 he assisted in the negotiation of a loan, and afterward was made director of the telegraph, in the administration of which he made many improvements. In 1861 the European commission to regulate Syrian affairs designated Daoud Governor of Lebanon for three years, and was created by the Sultan a Pasha of Three Tails. He was accused of submitting entirely to English influence in his administration and was severely criticised, but the Sultan prolonged his term five years. He maintained his authority in the midst of difficulty and strife, until 1868. He was made a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, where, it is said, he was a student.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following are the Post Office changes ordered during the week ending Nov. 8, 1873:

For New-England.—Postmasters appointed: John M. Hutchinson, Bonny Eagle, Cumberland County, Me.; Albert W. Jones, Jackson, Waldo County, Me.; Warren S. Quimby, Andover, Merrimac County, N. H.; Mrs. Isabel McClure, South Stoddard, Cheshire County, N. H.; Wm. A. Purrington, Greenwood, Middlesex County, Mass.

For New-York.—Postmasters appointed: H. G. Walrath, Belleville, Jefferson County; Leander T. Huntley, Royalton, Niagara County; Frederick L. Byer, Steamburg, Cattaraugus County.

For New-Jersey.—Office Established: Sicklerville, Camden County, Paul H. Sickler, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed: Jacob S. Wyckoff, Montgomery, Somerset County.

For Pennsylvania.—Office Established: Elwood, Schuylkill County, Emanuel Gamber, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed: Charles B. Snyder, Fisherville, Dauphin County; J. B. Meredith, Steel Works, Dauphin County; Robert Ralston, Waterside, Bedford County.

For Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed: John H. Storr, Salem, Dorchester County.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

SPECULATION AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

The exclusive publication of the intelligence regarding the complications in Pacific Mail by THE TIMES of yesterday, was the general topic of conversation among the Wall street operators who congregate at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday evening. Up to this time there had been no charges against Mr. Stockwell by the Pacific Mail Directors which had been brought to the attention of the public in an official way. It is true that rumors were abundant that he had made away with the funds of the company without the consent of the board, and had used them to bull Pacific Mail. The Directors, however, maintained a silence in the matter which gave investors little opportunity to discriminate between the truth or falsity of reports. The suit brought by Aaron Freeman, a stockholder in Schenectady County, against the Directors, to hold them liable for their action in the first settlement, furnished an opportunity for some of the Directors, who were innocent of complicity in the misappropriation of funds to come to the front in self-defense. In this way the public has been furnished with a tolerably accurate account of the manner in which the credit of the company has been injured, and the price of the stock forced down from above par to about 25. Such information is always valuable to speculators and investors, for it affords them an opportunity of judging of the value of the property of a company in which they are inclined to risk their money.

THE TIMES gave the particulars of the misappropriation of funds in the Lake Shore Railroad by Messrs. Schell & Banker, and although many people were injured by the decline in the price of the stock, the public generally will gain by knowing exactly the condition of the property. So it is in Pacific Mail. This company, at the time Mr. Stockwell obtained control, was in the possession of a large amount of money and securities, ample to carry on its operations and sustain its credit for a considerable time. When he was ousted at the late election, the treasury was empty, and Mr. Stockwell was heavily indebted to the corporation. The debts which had been contracted for building new steamers, and for putting the company into a better condition, were likely to go unpaid, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the newly elected directors that the concern was saved from bankruptcy. It is well that the public should know where these companies are swindled, and by whom, in order to guard against a repetition of the frauds in other corporations. The men who sunk $4,000,000 of the funds of Lake Shore on stock speculations, and the party that brought Pacific Mail to its present condition occupy important positions of trust in other companies. Their credit cannot but suffer so long as these people remain. No one will buy any stock for a permanent investment when he is certain that the men who control his property are gambling it away, and it is quite certain that they will rob one road or steam-ship company as quick as another if they are in need of money. The men who are intrusted with the care of great railroad interests are well paid, and are not obliged to use the money of shareholders in stock speculation. Stockholders expect their investments to be taken care of faithfully, and will be chary hereafter of investing in any corporation where the managers are not known to be honest and incorruptible.

The movement in the Stock Exchange, which seems likely to become a law, obliging every railroad whose shares are dealt in upon the Exchange, to furnish a sworn report of its condition monthly, will go far toward protecting investors of every class, and will put speculation upon a much sounder basis. While shares will naturally be quoted lower, there will be no such terrible panics as we have recently witnessed, and the measure will be of great benefit to the entire country. The stringency in money and the feeling of insecurity regarding the real values of securities were the principal causes which brought about the financial disorder. When money became dear and stocks declined holders suddenly recollected that they had been buying with their eyes blindfolded, and had no kind of idea whether their purchases were worth one-half or one-quarter of the price paid. When the panic commenced there was no time to investigate the real value of their property, and so, while buying before had been reckless, selling was all the rage. The Stock Exchange has the power in its hands, and the time is auspicious to exercise it. No railroad of importance can afford to have its securities stricken from the lists of the Stock Exchange. It would be like the case of a farmer with immense quantities of produce, but deprived of a market. His possessions in such a case are in a measure worthless. In the Produce Exchange the most stringent rules are in force in regard to the quantity and quality of the articles offered for sale. The buyer is allowed to see what he purchases, and the seller must satisfy him in every particular. When a person buys, he knows exactly what he will get. It is so in the Cotton Exchange, and in every other Exchange in New-York. But in the Stock Exchange the investor buys "a pig in a bag," and knows nothing whether it is lean or fat. The only guarantee is that a pig will be given him when he hands over his money. A monthly statement of the condition of every railroad, steam-ship, and telegraph company in the United States, properly sworn to and handed into the Stock Exchange, would do more to put business in Wall street on a sound and paying basis than any other measure that could be devised. The brokers would do more business, and their commissions in the course of the year would be much greater. At present Wall street is kept up too much by the commissions of speculators, for men who have money and are of a prudent nature, hesitate to buy a stock or bond when they have no means of judging of its worth. Give the public information by monthly statements properly authenticated, and there will be an influx of outside buying which will be larger and safer for the brokers than that of speculators. There are several of the Western railroads no only willing but eager to take advantage of this proposition now being extensively canvassed. Why do the roads running into New-York not signify their willingness to enter into such an arrangement? People certainly want to know what they are buying, and railroads properly managed need not fear to make a monthly exhibit of their condition.

It seems highly probable that the course of speculation for the present week will be influenced greatly by the financial developments in London. At present the outlook in that direction is not at all reassuring. The withdrawal of specie from the Bank of England on Saturday, in spite of the advance of the rate of discount to nine per cent., reached £106,000. This immense amount of specie was mostly withdrawn for shipment to New-York, where it is urgently needed by the dealers in foreign exchange. In London now, as in New-York some time ago, everything points toward a great financial convulsion, and it is not likely that it can be averted. The market there is at present loaded up with high-priced securities in immense quantities, which are absolutely worthless. Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, New-York, Boston and Montreal, Arizona Diamond stock, and such so-called securities, have been sent over from America because they could not find purchasers to any extent here, and these are now dropping down as fast as possible to their proper level. England has lost in the past few weeks $250,000,000 by the decline in American stocks and bonds, and it is very probable that some one will suspend payment over there before long in consequence. While a panic may not ensue to-day or to-morrow, it is the opinion of the best financiers that London cannot go unscathed, and that financial disturbance of a serious nature can by no possibility be averted.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT IN PRODUCE.

The export business in the produce line last week, all things considered, was remarkably active and encouraging. The exports of breadstuffs for European ports for the week ending Saturday reached 20,000 barrels flour, 1,115,000 bushels wheat, 645,000 bushels corn, and 35,000 bushels rye. Of cotton, the amount was 22,000 bales; of tobacco, equal to 1,700 hogsheads; of provisions, 1,650 barrels pork, 1,950 packages beef, 16,100 packages lard, 7,300 boxes bacon, 12,800 boxes Cheese, and 210 packages butter; of tallow, 1,324 packages, and of oil-cake, 4,650 packages. In connection with this very gratifying exhibit, it may be added that Saturday's engagements in the ocean freight line were also quite respectable in amount, especially of grain, for British ports, and rates closed firmly. Business at the Produce Exchange closed up briskly in the line of grain dealings, with Spring wheat and sound mixed corn quoted a shade stronger in price, on comparatively liberal export purchases. Shipping brands of flour were also in good demand, mainly within the reduced range of $5 50 to $6 25 on State and Western extras. The provision interest was tame, though in the way of hog products rather steadier as to values. At the Cotton Exchange a much more confident temper was apparent, and prices were advanced rather sharply, particularly on options for forward delivery, the offerings of which were on a restricted scale. The receipts of breadstuffs at this port during the week reached 90,500 barrels flour, 1,044,000 bushels wheat, 1,444,000 bushels corn, 272,000 bushels oats, 230,000 bushels barley, and 5,000 bushels rye. In general merchandise, trade was dull and values were unsettled, and, in many instances, wholly nominal. The outward movement of cotton from all the ports, thus far this season, beginning with Sept. 1, embraced shipments of 173,258 bales to Great Britain, and 46,800 bales to the Continent, leaving the stock on hand at the shipping ports, at latest dates, a trifle over 308,328 bales.

THE UDDERZOOK CASE.

UDDERZOOK FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 9.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the jury sent a note to Judge Butler, which he would only receive in open court. The attorneys were notified, and the prisoner brought in. The appearance of the prisoner on the way to the Court-house drew together a large crowd by the time the jury came in. The court opened at 10:20 o'clock, when the jury came in and answered to their names. The Judge stated that he had received from the jury a sealed note, which he had decided to open and read in open court. He then read the note, which was a request to see the Judge. The Judge stated that he was willing to hear any communication they had to make.

Mr. Morton, foreman of the jury—The jury are unanimous in the opinion——

The court—Stop! stop! I must not hear anything in regard to your difficulties and differences in the jury-room. If you desire any information upon the law, or the evidence in the case, I will answer.

Mr. Morton—We feel that we are unable to agree upon a verdict, unless we have some more light in regard to the evidence.

Judge Butler—If you will name the witness in regard to which you need information, I will read the evidence to you.

Mr. Morton—In regard to Dr. Baily's testimony.

The court then sent for the notes, and read the desired evidence carefully.

Mr. Morton then said that counsel had particularly called their attention to certain papers, which they were charged to examine carefully. These papers had not been put before them.

The court asked if the jury wanted them, and Mr. Morton said he thought some of the members did.

The court said it would send for the papers and pass upon them, and send them in, which was afterward done.

Judge Butler then said they would now be returned to their room. In answer to the announcement that they could not agree he could only say that they all regretted to hear them say so. It was their duty to seek to agree. It is not the duty of any man on a jury to seek to make others agree with his opinion, one way or the other. It was their duty to sit down with a full sense of their responsibility before God, and make honest, patient, and earnest investigation, endeavoring to arrive at the truth. Anything like obstinacy or an endeavor to force an opinion on the part of any juryman was not only wrong, but in a high degree criminal. A willful going astray upon one side or the other is a high crime. They had not been out so long that the court doubted their ability to agree, and he entertained no doubt of discharging them. The Judge concluded as follows: "We regret your trouble. You have our deepest sympathy, but we cannot aid you, except to answer such questions as you may ask."

The jury then returned to their room and the court adjourned.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the court was reopened on information that the jury had agreed. The prisoner was brought into court, and the jury came in with downcast countenances, none of them looking at the prisoner. Mr. Morton, the foreman, had tears in his eyes.

The usual questions as to the verdict were then put, and the foreman answered, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The usual formula was answered to by each member of the jury separately. Judge Butler said: "Gentlemen, your duties have been arduous and painful, and we have sympathized with you very deeply. We now discharge you, and for the careful and patient manner in which you have fulfilled your duty you are entitled to the thanks of your fellow-citizens." He also said that as many of them as could not reach their homes to-day could come in at the assembling of the court to-morrow morning and answer to their names, and they would be allowed another day. In the case of those who could not do this, he had no doubt the Commissioners would allow it anyhow.

Mr. Perdue, prisoner's counsel, made a motion for a new trial, and was told he had four days in which to file his reasons. The prisoner was remanded back to jail, and the court adjourned. Although several of the jury seemed deeply affected by the weight of their responsibility, the prisoner showed no emotion whatever, but gazed on each juryman as he gave in his verdict. When all was over, he adjusted his hat to a nicety on his head and walked out of the court-room, in charge of the Sheriff, with nothing about him of the air of a man walking to his doom.

The balloting by the jury was as follows—First ballot: 6 guilty, 5 not guilty, 1 undecided. Second: The same. Third: 5 guilty, 6 not guilty. Fourth: 5 guilty, 7 not guilty. Fifth: 4 guilty, 8 not guilty. Sixth: An even ballot. At this point they went in and received the instructions of the court. Seventh ballot: 9 guilty, 3 not guilty. Eighth: 11 guilty, 1 not guilty. On the twelfth ballot all voted guilty in the first degree, and thus closed the second act of this crime. The cause which kept the jury out so long is understood to be their inability to agree upon the question of the identity of the Penningtonville body as that of W. S. Goss. This appears to have been set at rest by the exhibition of the letters written by Goss and Wilson, and a review of the evidence of Dr. Baily.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN A WESTERN TOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Gilroy to-night says that a meeting of citizens was held there last night and a vigilance committee formed for the purpose of ridding the town of thieves and vagrants. They elected a Captain and lieutenant, and then paid a visit to two dance-houses and informed the proprietors that they must close up their places or else the vigilants would do it for them. They then went to numerous saloons and called such men as wished to leave the town. Some nine or ten men formed themselves into line, and were escorted four miles beyond the city limits. Others have been notified to leave.

BURIAL OF HENRY R. TRACEY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The funeral of Henry R. Tracey took place to-day at the residence of his daughter, in Cambridgeport. Rev. Mr. Perves, of the Baptist Church, officiated. The attendance included representatives of all the Boston daily papers and a large number of personal friends. The remains were buried in Old Cambridge Cemetery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

"PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC" FOR FIVE YEARS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Presse* to-day says the Right have not only agreed to limit MacMahon's term of office to five years, but have consented that he shall be officially designated by the title of "President of the Republic."

By these concessions, the Right have gained over one Republican member, and now have a majority in the Committee on Prolongation of the Presidential Powers.

TURKEY.

DEATH OF DAOUD PASHA.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Daoud Pasha, the eminent Turkish statesman, died at Biarritz yesterday.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE MEMPHIS POLICE—DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Chief Athey, of the Memphis police, publishes a card in the *Appeal* to-morrow, returning thanks to the officials of other cities for aid contributed to the Memphis police, and announces that further assistance will not be needed.

Yellow fever claimed twenty-seven victims the past week, and other causes thirty, a decrease from the previous week of—yellow fever, fifty-nine; other causes, seventeen. A summary shows that the city is now free from all infectious or contagious disease, and that the deaths from fever are but the lingering results of the late epidemic.

NO NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS YESTERDAY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The mortuary report for the day ending at 6 o'clock P. M. shows that there were three deaths from yellow fever and three from other causes, being an increase of one death from fever. There is one new case of fever to-day.

A RAILROAD TOWN.

WORK IN THE SHOPS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

ALTOONA, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

This is essentially what may be termed a railroad town. The whole of the population are, in a great measure, dependent upon the employment obtained in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad for their maintenance and support. The fact that the company has erected its immense shops here seems to indicate that as long as the road lasts, and no matter who is the power at the head of affairs, the people of Altoona are not likely to be deprived of their employment, so long as there is work to do. But in times such as the present, it is not to be wondered at that some decrease in the numbers engaged should take place and the staff be reduced to the lowest minimum possible. It is here that the greatest proportion of the work for the road, in the shape of construction of rolling-stock, is done, and a visit to these shops would well repay the visitor for his trouble. He would then see the manner in which the heavy engines and cars progress, from mere blocks of wood and iron, through the different stages until they are turned out and receive the last finishing touches. It is claimed by the company that the capacity of the works is not equal to the necessities of the road, and at no distant date it is proposed to considerably enlarge them. At the present time, the number of hands employed by the company is, in the machine shop, 1,516, and in the car shops 1,004, making a total of 2,520. This is a reduction of the usual force of about 300, as in ordinary times the pay-roll shows the number to have been 3,000. Beyond the dismissal of the 300 already mentioned, it is not thought that any further reductions will take place. The present force have, however, been cut down to eight hours a day, but the rate of wages is the same. In making the reduction of men, the policy adopted was, as far as possible, to discharge only single men, and to retain those who were married and had families depending on them. By this means it was thought that considerable suffering would be saved, as the unmarried could more readily shift for themselves. A reduction has also been made in the way staff between here and Pittsburg of from fifteen to eighteen per cent.

Besides the railroad company's works there are those of the Altoona Manufacturing Company, a corporation which usually employs 150 men. Owing to the present absence of orders, and the impossibility of making contracts, this force has been brought down to about fifty men, and the hours of work reduced from ten to eight. Even with this limited number of men it is a question whether work can be continued much longer. The Altoona Rolling Mills are still running, but with a smaller force. These mills, being only lately built, had hardly got into full operation before the financial troubles came on. The planing mills, four in number, are employing the usual number of men, but have somewhat reduced the hours of work.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The new centennial stock certificate is now in the hands of the engraver. It is very elaborate and beautiful in design.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* reports two distinct shocks of earthquake, in that vicinity, between 11:30 and midnight, on Tuesday last.

The damage to the Second Methodist Church in Newburg, N. Y., by fire Saturday night, was about $10,000, instead of $5,000, as first reported.

Since the panic, the money-orders through the Post Office Department have doubled. The panic has had a depressing influence on the Patent Office, the business having decreased.

The Detroit *Free Press* concedes the election of Mr. William B. Williams, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Michigan. His majority over Mr. Comstock, whose election was before claimed, is small.

J. J. Paul, a messenger for the Adams Express Company in St. Louis, Mo., was arrested on Saturday night for robbing that company. Two thousand dollars were found on his person, and it is supposed that $3,000 or $4,000 more have been taken.

The wooden building of Kerr & Murray's foundry and machine shops at Fort Wayne, Ind., were burned on Saturday night, throwing many hands out of employment. The loss is $60,000; insurance, $22,000, as follows: Royal, $7,000; Continental, $5,000; other English companies, $5,000; Underwriters', $5,000.

Ten large ice-houses belonging to Addison, Gage & Co., at Wenham, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire last evening. No ice had been removed during the past season, consequently there was about 35,000 tons of ice lost, together with about 200 tons of hay used for the preservation of this ice.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BRANTFORD, Canada West, Nov. 9.—An accident occurred on the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad near here this morning. The express going east came in collision with a mixed train coming west. The fireman of the express was killed, and one of the brakemen and the baggage man were injured. None of the passengers were injured. Four or five cars were badly smashed and the baggage car was burned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Last evening Isaac Harvey, a colored man, aged forty-eight, while engaged repairing a boiler at the works of Paul & Co., on Albany street, fell into a large tank of boiling water. He was soon rescued, but on removing his clothing the entire skin peeled from his body. He will probably die.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—A daughter of Frank Reynolds of New-York, aged two years, who was here visiting, was burned to death to-day, her clothes taking fire.

BUSINESS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A TRUSTWORTHY REVIEW.

RETRENCHMENT THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL RULE—NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED—A HARD WINTER EXPECTED.

The following review of the present state of every industry carried on in New-Jersey has been prepared with great care, based on the widest inquiries, with no foregone conclusions allowed to hamper the plain details gathered from the most trustworthy sources. From it, it will be seen that the depression so manifestly prevalent in this City is as widely diffused among our neighbors. The reduction in hours of labor or of wages, or of both, is well-nigh universal, and the actual discharge of numbers of working men and working women hardly less extensive. The manufacture of machinery in Jersey City itself seems to be the only branch of trade that in any way holds up against the fury of the financial storm. This interest is mainly dependent on foreign orders, and so far has not been affected by the stringency of money in the home market. It is evident that, with the widest benevolence and far-seeing sagacity, the approaching Winter will be one of almost unprecedented severity among the working classes. Few have been thrifty enough to garner a hoard for the "rainy day," prosperity has been so continuously the rule for so long a period, and they have in most instances lived up to their incomes. Appeals from the heads of the various charitable associations are urgent and frequent. It is to be hoped that employment may continue to be as widely given as possible. It is better for all to be somewhat pinched than to have a gaunt army in absolute destitution to distress the benevolent, and suffer the moral degradation which too often supervenes on such unhappy circumstances.

TRADE IN NEWARK.

Newark, being the centre of extensive manufacturing interests, feels heavily the dullness of the markets and the extreme uncertainty in money matters. Employers are unable to sell to advantage, are fearful of even the usual credits, and find the greatest difficulty in making collections, so that they are exercising much care, and are not laying up stock for an uncertain market. Some, however, give employment to as many of their hands as possible, hoping for relief at an early day. Still the best informed men in the city believe that not less than from 8,000 to 12,000 persons are out of employment, an unusually large proportion of them heads of families, and that in a very few weeks, should the present feeling and business uncertainty increase, the number will be doubled. Probably one-third of the employes in manufacturing establishments and one-half the mechanics in the city are unemployed. These are the expressed views of the men whose local knowledge is the best. Thus far the principal falling off is in the jewelry and carriage trades, with their dependent branches, but the effects of the panic are extending rapidly to all trades. The only thing that saves the Newark manufacturers at all is the almost entire lack of speculation in their business, and the fact that many of them hold and have held large contracts for work made before the stringency commenced. Men who have money are fearful of using it, and many of the smaller manufacturers, depending, as they do, on the larger ones, are unable to secure even the small amounts necessary to save themselves, and amounts such as under ordinary circumstances they could have readily secured. Operators complain that they have been obliged to pay from ten to twenty-five per cent. for money where they know money was plenty, and some have paid heavy rates when they had money deposited in savings banks and with trust companies which they could not secure at short notice.

THE JEWELRY INTEREST.

To no class of manufacturers has the panic wrought greater damage than those in the jewelry interest. At this season they are usually doing better than at any other, owing to the demands of the holiday trade. Most of them have been heavy dealers with the South, and possibly no other portion of the Union feels the financial pressure more seriously or yields to it more readily. Messrs. Cantor, Hawkins & Dodd, of Park and Mulberry streets; Durand & Co., of Franklin street, and Richardson & Co., of Columbia street, employ ordinarily about 1,000 men, and having many smaller establishments depending on them. Messrs. Cantor, Hawkins & Dodd depend largely on the South and traveling salesmen. A month ago when their business should have been at its best they were obliged to reduce the force of nearly 500 hands to 200, and even these are now working on short time. There is a total absence of the usually heavy orders, and the firm has never before experienced such a heavy falling off in business. Messrs. Durand & Co. still employ about 75 men, or one-half the usual number, with prospects of a reviving trade. Messrs. Richardson & Co., who have also had large Southern transactions, have been obliged to discharge about 200 out of 300 workmen, though there is no further prospect of immediate reduction. The complaint is that retailers seem more anxious to dispose of present stocks than to secure the usual holiday increase. There has been in the last two or three years also a heavy competition tending to cheapen goods, and in many cases to overstock retailers at prices which cannot now be realized. These are the heaviest manufacturers, and the smaller ones suffer even more severely.

THE CARRIAGE TRADE.

The large carriage manufactories at Newark, Rahway, and adjacent towns have many dependent branches of industry, such as leather and fine hardware manufactories, all of which suffer, though not to so great an extent, possibly, as the jewelry trade, since in the Winter the carriage-makers are always engaged on sleighs. There is no market in the North for carriages, and this season is always a dull one. In all cases they claim to be doing about seventy-five per cent. of the usual work, with, however, an extremely bad prospect for the Winter and Spring. The leather and hardware manufacturers are also affected greatly by the falling off in demands from trunk-dealers. Messrs. Blanchard, Bro. & Lane, morocco and enameled leather manufacturers, in Bruen street, are doing about three-fourths of the usual work for November, but have few and small contracts on hand, and no prospect of the increase of business usual by the 1st or middle of January. Their work is all piece-work, and there has been no reduction in the number of employes and no regular lessening of the hours of work, though the men are probably earning only fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the usual wages. This is, however, considered only a small falling off from the usual dull season's work. Some dealers and manufacturers have been doing as well as usual so far, and have all their hands busily employed still, though orders are now commencing to fall off. And some cannot give full employment to their men, though retaining them all. Dawson, of Ferry street, is doing almost nothing, and most of the hands have been discharged. C. Nugent & Co., of Nos. 135 and 137 Halsey street, are giving partial employment to almost all their men, the work being by the piece, and their being no regular reduction of hours. Phineas Jones & Co., at Market and Mulberry streets, Newark, wheel and spoke works, are at the head of another industry dependent on and in sympathy with the carriage manufacturers. Employing about 100 men, they are running only eight hours daily for the first time in twelve years. A reduction of hours, even in the dull season, has been rendered necessary. Wm. N. Watson & Bro., manufacturers of carriage lanterns, at New-Jersey Railroad avenue and Hamilton street, are still employing their full number of men, (eighteen,) and have even larger orders than usual.

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY.

On Mechanic street there are a large number of fine hardware manufacturers for saddlery and trunks. They employ from two or three to twenty-five men each, and only a few of them have been, thus far, obliged to discharge their hands, as, despite the condition of the market, they believe an early demand to be certain. Very many of them are also busy filling old orders. C. N. Lockwood & Co. are employing all their men eight hours daily, and Messrs. Reynolds & Eckle have their men all employed for eight hours, and believe that they can retain their present position for at least two months longer, even should business be no better, since they are working without orders. Richardson & Hall, lamp manufacturers, are also running three-quarter time, with thirty men, their full number, and C. M. Theberotte & Co. employ twenty-five men for seven hours daily, their usual force being about thirty. W. T. Crane & Co. have discharged all their men, twenty in number. The tool manufacturers are also more or less dependent, especially for their finer work, on the carriage-makers, and Messrs. Sauerbier & Sons are working about fifty-five out of seventy men eight hours daily.

THE TRUNK TRADE.

Equally seriously has the trunk trade been affected. T. B. Peddie, of Market and Halsey streets, Newark, and No. 77 Chambers street, New-York, alone employs his full complement of 400 hands, but the hours of work have temporarily been reduced to eight, which is as long as the hands can be employed without lighting up the factories. The work will be allowed to go on during the Winter at the same rate, and if necessary the goods put in stock, though this has not yet become necessary. J. A. Lagowitz, of East Newark, has been in the habit of employing from 125 to 150 men, but has now entirely stopped manufacturing. Messrs. Edward Simons & Bro., of Magazine and George streets, who, with Mayor Peddie, are probably the largest manufacturers of trunks in the United States, will probably close this week. In addition to their trunk work they have large saw and planing mills, and have usually employed 600 hands. Three weeks ago they reduced the number to 300, and the time to eight hours. There is no prospect of their continuing, and they say they have no hope of being able to go on with their business before Spring. William C. Headly & Son, of Centre street, manufacturers of trunks and bags, are still running with a small number of hands and reduced hours. Cornelius Walsh & Son, manufacturers of traveling-bag frames and trunk hardware, on Railroad avenue, are employing fifty of their eighty hands, and those only for five hours daily. They reduced their force four weeks ago. S. Lagowitz, trunk and bag trimmings manufacturer, on Washington street, has been thrown into bankruptcy, and the works are of course closed.

THE HAT TRADE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Edwards & Smith, extensive iron railing manufacturers, of Railroad avenue and Hamilton avenue, still run their full force of twenty-five men, much of the work being done by machinery. They expect to be able to run for some weeks without reducing either the hands or hours, as they hold large contracts for the iron work on the Caldwell Jail.

The Clark Thread Works, on the Passaic, at the foot of Clark street, have nearly 1,500 hands, all of which are employed, their particular branch of manufacturing being but slightly affected by the panic.

In R. J. Gould's Fire Engine Works, on Railroad avenue, only five hands are employed, where formerly twenty-five were usually at work.

The furniture manufacturers have thus far not been seriously affected, as the trade in this branch is largely local. McDermit & Looker, of No. 845 Market street, still employ forty-five out of fifty men the full time, and expect to be able to continue to supply work. The sales are not much lighter than usual. John Jillit & Co., though employing fewer men than McDermit & Looker, have discharged none of them, and the men are making full wages at ten hours per day. Messrs. Douglass, Sons & Co., with the exception of those in their upholstery department, are paying all their hands for eight hours a day.

The most direct effect on the hat trade has been the throwing out of work entirely of all the job journeymen hatters, possibly 1,000 in number. In the shops with one exception, the discharges have been few. Corey and Stewart have discharged none of their hands, and expect no serious reduction in business. They employ seventy-five men at full hours. Vail & Co., of Market and Union streets, have discharged over 250 of their 300 hands, only retaining enough to keep their present stock in good condition. Agens & Co., of No. 764 Broad street, expect to reduce their hours to one-half, but will not probably find it necessary to discharge any of their men. Yates, Wharton & Co. have been in the habit of closing their shops during the Winter, and of course are not seriously affected by the panic, only discharging their men, 250 in number, two weeks earlier than usual.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

One effect of the pressure in Newark is felt in the city offices, and the taxes come in much more slowly than usual. This, of course, will prevent the city also from employing the usual number of workmen on public improvements, and a large number of laboring men will be left entirely without income during the Winter months. This is already felt. The poor are so poor that the clergy and others have been obliged to appeal to the public for additional funds for the hospital, since very many of the patients who are treated without cost to themselves are utterly unable to purchase medicines, the prescriptions being given them gratuitously. With a view to taking preliminary steps to aid the suffering, a call has been issued asking the pastor and one member of every church in the city to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, on the 17th inst., prepared to suggest some systematic plan for general relief.

IN PATERSON.

At the Rogers Works, whose interests are related directly to the great railroad enterprises, there are between 600 and 700 men at present employed, in the aggregate, in the several departments—being nearly 1,100 less than the full complement. There has been no reduction of working force since September, just after the commencement of the panic. The amount of work now being done is less than one-half that of the corresponding month last year. The men employed are working on full time—ten hours a day. Last Saturday week a reduction of from fifteen to twenty per cent. was made in the wages. No recent orders for engines have been received, and work has been suspended on some now in the shops, at the instance of the parties ordering them. The officers of this company manifest a disposition to keep the affairs connected with their business private. They say that some of the newspapers have made bad worse by publishing discouraging statements, and accelerate the ruin of individual firms by remotely hinting at embarrassments, thus sending a rush of creditors upon firms who, if let alone, would doubtless be able to weather the storm, and eventually present clean balance-sheets. Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of the Rogers Works, said he had been "pumped dry," and referred the reporter to the superintendent, Mr. Hudson, and the moment he was left alone gathered up the books and papers at which he was engaged, and fled to another room. Mr. Hudson's answers were absolutely evasive. He declared that he had been absent, and did not know what the condition of affairs was. With regard to a return of business, he would only say: "Why, you know as much about that as we can possibly know. A man may break his leg in an instant, but no one can tell how long it will be getting well." He said: "We do not look forward to any definite time when business will improve, but improvement must come some time. The present condition of things is anomalous. I never saw a time when the business of the country was so prostrated as it is now, and at the same time, gold and paper so near an equal value." The officers of the company say that the works will continue to run as long as orders for work come in. The difficulty does not lie in any lack of ability in the company, but in the lack of work to keep them employed.

THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Grant Locomotive Works employ usually between 700 and 800 hands. The force at present employed does not exceed 200, and these are working on three-quarter time—seven and a half hours. They have three locomotives in the shop finished, waiting to be called for, and the parties for whom they are made are waiting to get money before they can remove them. There are also seven other engines in the course of construction, and some more about to be commenced provided no countermanding orders come in. One of these engines is for the Baltimore and Ohio Road. These orders were all sent in before the panic. None have been received since that time. Mr. Smith, the express agent, who has charge of the delivery of the engines, says the prospects do not seem to improve, but he thinks that the orders now being filled at these works will remain good, and that the engines will be sent out as soon as the parties for whom they are being built get the money to pay for them. The locomotive business is a cash business. There has been, as yet, no reduction in wages at the Grant Works, but the officers say that they do not know how soon a reduction may become necessary.

THE DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

This establishment ordinarily employs about 750 men, ten hours each day. For several weeks past work has been apparently drawing to a close. The orders on hand were being completed or put aside under orders to delay completion from the railroad companies. On Saturday week last it was announced that operations would be suspended in the works during the present week, while the company were taking stock. The cessation, however, is not total; a few hands are kept at work. The idea of the company, as they state it, is to run the mills on partial time every alternate week, with a view to keeping the hands together. There are outside opinions expressed, hinting at the indefinite closing of the establishment, but the officers of the locomotive manufacturing companies are uncommunicative, and outside opinions can hardly be relied upon as indicating what will actually occur in this connection. The officers of the Danforth Works stated that they would resume next week, with about one-half of their ordinary force. The wages range from $2 to $3 per day for mechanics. Laborers get twelve shillings. There are now three engines finished at the works, and four in process of construction. The officers believe these will all, without doubt, be taken away.

THE SILK INTERESTS.

The Murray Mills employ 250 hands as a full complement. At present there are not over fifty hands employed, all told. In this establishment there has been no general reduction in wages. In a few instances it was done in an equitable adjustment between the amount and character of the work performed and the compensation paid. But very little work is coming in, and the prospect is dull just now. It depends on the trade. When asked whether any necessity for a total suspension of the works was anticipated, the gentleman interviewed replied, "I can't say anything definite on that subject."

The Imperial Silk Mills, when in full operation, employ sixty hands in all, chiefly girls. At present there are about forty-five at work, and these on three-fourths time. The reduction was made about three weeks ago, and intended to be only temporary—that is, until increased orders for work required their services again. Wages at this establishment continue at the same rates as formerly, in proportion to the number of working hours, ranging from $2 75 to $8 per week for full time. These are girls' wages. The number of men employed here is very small. Girls do nearly all the work, which comprises almost everything in silk manufacturing except weaving fabrics. The work of the mills is governed by the trade. If the trade is brisk orders are plenty and the mills are kept employed, while idle mills are the result of dull trade. Consequently, when the manufacturer is asked what are the prospects ahead, he simply points to the merchant and haberdasher, and replies, "You can see just as far into the mill-stone as I can."

THE BUILDING INTEREST.

At Hamil & Booth's "Old Brick" Mill work has been suspended nearly a month. There is a faint glimmer of life in the dye-house attached to the building, but all the rest is still and deserted. At their other mill a few hands are employed finishing up orders.

The Watson Company are removing their looms from the Dale Mills to their own building, and expect to be at work in a very short time, although the prospect of doing a good business is hardly any more promising than with the others.

There is a general feeling of apprehension throughout the silk interest in Paterson. The employes are chiefly poor girls, who are the support of their families, and the stoppage of the silk mills entails distress upon a class of persons who are very deserving and little able to wrestle with the oppression of extreme poverty.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

The building interest in Paterson, as in all other growing cities, is one of the most important in the category of labor. It includes a great many branches, all of which, though individually distinct, depend upon the same circumstances for prosperity. There are the carpenters, the joiners, the sash, blind and door makers, the brick-masons and stone-masons, besides the army of laborers attendant on them. The number of new buildings commenced since the dull times were inaugurated by the Wall street explosion, is but a small percentage of those commenced during the corresponding period of last or any year recently. There is still a considerable amount of work going on with buildings that were commenced during the Summer, but these will soon be finished, and then the weight of the financial calamity will be felt here, as well as in other quarters.

The firm of Henry & Post, one of the leading building firms in the City, are working about forty men, having so far discharged but ten of their usual complement. They still adhere to the regular wages, viz., $2 50 to $3 50 per day. Andrew Derron, the largest builder in the place, suspended about the beginning of the panic, and has since failed entirely. It is stated that in the past five years he has lost about $30,000 in building and real estate speculations. He lost a large amount on his "portable hut" invention, with which he traveled extensively through the country with a view to introducing it.

The credit system has entered very extensively into this department of mechanical work, and men who, in the flush times of a few months ago, built fine houses on promises to pay, now find it almost impossible to fulfill those promises, and the consequences are felt seriously throughout all the ramifications of the business. Of course it falls most disastrously upon the poorer classes, who, besides having to earn their money already due them over again in their efforts to get from time to time enough to support life, have the prospect of being thrown entirely out of employment, and that too at the threshold of Winter.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The manufacturing interests of Jersey City are, comparatively speaking, inconsiderable. There is not available a public dock, and shipments to Newark and other comparative inland towns can be made at a less rate than to Jersey City. Those of the manufacturers whose operations are of importance are held there simply because their landed interests are too great to sacrifice. With the exception of the Colgate Soap Company and the Dixon Crucible Works, the steel and iron trades mainly represent the manufacturing interests.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

As yet there is slight cause to believe that the laborers dependent for support upon these industries will be subjected to unusual privations during the Winter. Exclusive of the workers in steel, there are about 500 molders, machinists, and blacksmiths in Jersey City. Messrs. Fields & Son, of the North Point Foundry, and Messrs. Steele & Condict employ, probably, half of the entire number, the rest being distributed among the railroad and jobbing shops. The Messrs. Fields, while not apprehending the necessity of a general suspension, express for themselves a determination to retrench extensively as soon as the work they have on hand is completed, which will be within a month. Messrs. Steele & Condict are more hopeful. The latter claims that the business of his house is all that could be expected under the circumstances, and, while he believes that a reduction of wages is inevitable, he has complete confidence in his ability to continue business. The probable resistance of the men to the proposed reduction in their wages is a contingency that he has not lost sight of. "But at this time," said Mr. Condict, "the men are certainly in the power of their employers, and though I should be loth to use that power, yet in the event of a crisis, rather than pay ruinous rates of wages I would close the doors." He added that he believed the apprehensions regarding Jersey City were groundless, and in support of his belief he called attention to the fact that the work which supported her manufacturers was not local. Machinery was in the same demand in foreign countries as before the financial trouble. That trouble Mr. Condict did not believe had extended to South America and other Southern countries, patrons of Jersey City, and while orders were received from these sources the mechanical labor interests of the city were in no danger.

Several of the prominent machinists were seen by the TIMES reporter after the conversation with Mr. Condict, and the cheerful anticipations expressed by him were very generally acquiesced in. The one notable instance is that of Fields & Son, already mentioned, and should their resolve be carried into effect ninety mechanics will be thrown out of work. As a class they are indigent, and their principal expressed serious fears that his enforced action will cause them much distress. There is little hope of relief from local sources, as the societies are not in a prosperous condition, and the other shops will not be in a condition to give them employment.

THE SOAP WORKS.

The soap trade, represented by Colgate & Co., is flourishing. Their production does not exceed the demand, though the factory is in full operation. They employ about 300 hands, and the force will not be reduced. The hollow-ware molders are all employed by Savery & Co., of No. 97 Beekman street, whose establishment is on the corner of Railroad avenue and Wayne street. They employ thirty workmen, and are running on half time. No better prospect is foreseen, but it is not probable that it will be any worse.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

The steel manufacturers, though at present running on half time, do not apprehend a suspension. The trade is controled by Gregory & Co., Gautier & Co., and Jas. R. Thompson & Co., and the firms are all related in some way to the Gregory family. No advance stock is produced, the manufacture being to order solely. The half time rates will not distress the employes, they being, as a class, temperate men, and able to earn on the average $4 per day.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Dixon Crucible Company enjoy a monopoly in the manufacture of lead pencils, plumbago, and stove polish. They employ 112 operatives, the majority of whom are skilled laborers, and for whom they will have steady employment during the Winter, with no reduction in time or wages. The company have on hand a stock in some degree larger than is customary at this season of the year, but the goods being in fair demand they will continue to produce without abatement.

It is impossible to state at present the exact condition of the brick-layers, painters, and carpenters. There is a fair demand for their labor, and they can in no wise suffer, save in the event of a strike. The leaders in these trade organizations express a determination to repress all manifestations derogatory to the general good of the mechanics, and, under these circumstances, a strike is not anticipated.

The interest of a large body of longshoremen centres in the docks of the Cunard and White Star Lines of steamers. The regular employes, known as "monthly" men, will be retained on full time, and, as is customary every Winter, the "chance" men will be allowed opportunities for three days' work each week. The latter are paid at the rate of $4 per day, and their frugality will obviate suffering. The railroad corporations are providing carefully for their employes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are the largest workers in iron in the State. The several shops are situated in Jersey City, the largest being on the meadows, and forming the nucleus for a new city, solely inhabited by the company's employes. The Jersey City shop, formerly the main shop of the New-Jersey Railroad, was turned into a freight-house last Spring, the change necessitating the dismissal of about one hundred and twenty-five men.

The work now done in Jersey City is repairing exclusively, the new work being done at other stations, pending the completion of the new shops on the Hackensack meadows. The entire force employed on repairs in Jersey City consists of 100 men. None of them have been discharged, but the hours have been reduced from ten to eight, with a corresponding reduction in the wages. There will be no further reduction. The new shops on the meadows will be in order for commencing operations on the 1st of January. At first but 500 men will be employed. When in full operation the force required will be about 1,500. In these shops all the new work of the road and a major part of the repairs, as far as the New-Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Road is concerned, will be done, but thorough operations will not begin until business confidence is restored. In the drill-yards of the Company, at the foot of Hudson street, there were sixty men employed. One-fourth of the number have been discharged; the remainder are paid at the old rate. The reduction in the force was caused solely by the decrease in the freight business, but it is not apprehended that any further reduction will be necessary.

The travel has fallen off from ten to fifteen per cent., and it is evident that very few are traveling for pleasure. A reduction of 600 miles per day has been made in the passenger-train mileage, causing the removal of five engineers with their firemen, and three conductors with their brakemen. The removals were made in grades, that is, the conductors, engineers, &c., were reduced in rank until the lowest was reached, and those junior in that rank were discharged.

In the freight department, the wages have been reduced ten per cent. and the employes retained.

The force employed in keeping the tracks in repair, about 120 in number, has been reduced eight per cent, and the wages ten per cent. Four of the construction trains, having completed the work on which they were engaged have been taken off, throwing about 150 men out of employment.

THE FERRY COMPANIES.

The business of the ferry companies naturally decreased with the falling off of the railroad travel, and, in one instance, the Cortlandt and Desbrosses street line is at present not carrying more than fifty per cent. of the teams usually ferried over by it.

The business done by the lumbermen compare very unfavorably with the usual trade at this season of the year, but no failures or suspensions are threatened. There are not more than 200 laborers employed in the whole trade, and up to this time there are no indications that the services of any of them will be dispensed with.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

Rahway is largely interested in carriage manufacturing, and suffered so much during the war as almost to paralyze the trade, which had been principally with the South. From this the city has only partially recovered, and the present crisis will probably almost kill those interests. Directly or indirectly, twenty-five per cent. of the residents are interested in carriage-making. Thus far none of the shops are closed, but John Woodruff, Denman & Freeman, and other employers announce that they have no prospect of further orders, and will have to discharge all their men unless there is some immediate change.

The failure of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, and through it of the banks which had allowed heavy overdrafts, has almost paralyzed the immediate manufacturing interests of that city, and only such of the manufactories as have their business offices in New-York and have transacted their business here, are at all in a position to live through the crisis.

THE MINING PROSPECTS.

Among the other interests likely to suffer in New-Jersey are the mines in the northern and north-western portions of the State. At the Rockaway Rolling Mills half the hands have been discharged and wages reduced twenty-five per cent., and at the Union Foundry, in the same town, only twenty-five men are retained. In the Hibernia Mines and furnaces, where there are 500 hands employed, the men have received no pay since July, and the company now announces that they will have to pay three-quarters of the wages due in six months due-bills. At Andover a uniform reduction of 12½ per cent. has been made in all the mills from the 1st inst. In the Hope Mines a reduction has been made from $2 to $1 60, and the employers announce their inability to pay hereafter more than one-fourth in cash. The balance of wages due must be taken "in trade" at the company's stores, or in due-bills. The miners, however, are thrifty, and as most of their supplies are taken from the company's stores, there will be no appreciable amount of suffering among the inhabitants of the district. The mine-owners will probably in no case stop their works.

SMOKING CLERGYMEN.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig relates the following: "Some of our most popular city ministers are addicted to the habit of smoking, and it is said enjoy it hugely, especially at their weekly Monday morning conference. It is said that at the last Monday morning meeting a pastor from abroad attended, and as he was ushered into the room, found several of his fellow-laborers smoking the pipe of peace, or cigars, as the case may be, while a dark cloud of smoke hovered o'er the scene. A prominent minister who does not smoke, as he rose to cordially receive the visitor, remarked that he (the strange brother) had to come into a smoke-house."

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The country newspapers continue to discuss the results of the recent election. We clip from our exchanges the following:

THE LESSON OF DEFEAT.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A baptism of suffering is often necessary for the perfect development of a great soul. Through some such process the Republican Party of the country is now passing. It will learn in adversity to profit by what it refused to heed in prosperity. Uninterrupted success had made the party think that it was omnipotent; its recent defeats may lead it to remember that it derives all its power from the people, and that they can take it back whenever they see fit to. The Republicans had the power to succeed; they preferred to run the risk of defeat. It would be wrong to infer from this that the people are prepared to put the control of public affairs into Democratic hands. That is very far from being the interpretation of the recent warning from the ballot-box. The people have for a while suspended the confidence they have heretofore given in an unlimited extent to the Republican Party. They have intimated very plainly that a restoration of their confidence can be obtained only by better devotion to their interests, by earnest efforts in behalf of much-needed reform, and by a return to the time-honored principles of Republican faith, by the supporters of which the Democratic Party was so quickly and completely deprived of the influence and power it once enjoyed. Saying that the Republicans were apathetic and might have been victorious, during the past few weeks, is simply saying that they did not feel sufficient interest in their party to care whether it was defeated or not. For this lack of interest some explanation must be given. Just one year ago the Republicans rallied round their flag and carried it through a gallant fight to a glorious victory. Then they felt that their party was on the right side, that its policy was designed to promote the general welfare, that its object was to place honest and patriotic men in public office. Events have since occurred to lead the people to fear that these praiseworthy and patriotic motives have been forgotten in the abuse of the power which sprang from an unprecedented demonstration of unlimited popular confidence. We have already noted the political influence of the present feeling of financial distrust, and of the existing depression in every branch of labor and industry. We deny that the Republican Party is responsible for this. But the people look to that party as in charge of the national welfare, and expect it to do its utmost in correcting what is wrong, in making what is bad good, and in restoring prosperity and confidence where adversity and mistrust are now to be found. The recent elections give the incoming Congress to understand that the people look to it for relief, prompt and effectual, from the present embarrassments.

APATHY AND LAZINESS.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Few well-informed Republicans were sanguine as to the prospects of the ticket, and we happen to know that in private their apprehensions of disaster were quite freely expressed. Apathy and laziness did exist, but there must have been a reason for the first, and the last could have been overcome had sufficient inducement been offered. All the Republican candidates, except perhaps one, were irreproachable in every respect; and as a whole the ticket was far superior in personal worth and official experience and ability to that of our opponents. It was not hostility toward the Republican nominees that kept so large a percentage of Republican voters away from the polls. There was something beyond that. It is our duty to recognize the cause of the indifference which so manifestly held a large proportion of the Republican voters of the State in its embrace. This duty is being very generally performed by the Republican Press, and so far as we have observed the conclusion is in nearly every case the same. President Grant, we know, is alive to the necessity of reforming our finances, and especially of returning to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment; but it will require a good deal of hammering, we fear, to arouse the average member of Congress to the exigencies of the occasion. And so we trust that journals of the Republican faith will cry aloud and spare not; and if the Democratic papers will do the same thing they shall have our gratitude, to that extent at least.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Every member of the new Tammany Ring, who is building up another confederation of thieves to rob the people, and who is aspiring to secure that despotic power whose roots strike deeply into corruption, rejoices over the Democratic victory. Every member of the Tweed Ring, who has either fled from the country to escape the demands of the law, or who has been trembling under the sword of justice hanging over him, rejoices over the Democratic victory. Every canal cormorant who is fostering schemes for enriching himself at the people's expense, and who longs for the return of the régime which was marked by robbery and deficiencies in the public funds, rejoices over the Democratic victory. The very worst elements of society, seething in vice and crime, fighting against the supremacy of goodness and virtue, integrity, and good order, rejoice over the Democratic victory. This is no fancy sketch. This is no overdrawn picture. It is even far less vivid than the reality. The advantage which the Democratic Party gained on Tuesday last has given courage to the vilest political element which forms a portion of the Democracy, and to the most dangerous social elements which threaten and injure the well-being of society. Certainly there is sufficient in all these conditions to make every Republican realize the grave mistake which has been committed in allowing the Democracy to gain even a partial control of the State Government; and most assuredly there is sufficient to constrain every Republican to spare no effort to reclaim what has been lost.

WHAT LED TO THE DEFEAT.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

Some of the Democratic papers construe the success of the Democratic ticket into an "Administration defeat." By this they intend to convey the idea that the people are dissatisfied with the National Administration. This is not true, and there is not the slightest ground for such an impression. The Democrats have gained nothing either in numbers or in the confidence of the people. They are not trusted any more than they were when they were driven from power in this State. In New-York City the Democratic majority is about one-third what it was in 1871, showing that Democracy is weaker than ever, for as long as there is a Democratic majority anywhere it will be in that City. New-York City can never be anything but Democratic until its morals are improved. The eternal fitness of things in this world renders this so. Again the fact that Tammany has been restored, is conclusive proof that the party whose record is made up of corruption and sin has no desire to purify itself. This is proof that the party wants to retain all its past characteristics. It still wants to be represented by Morrisseys and Tweeds. It still wants to boast of its great Canal Ring, headed by Jarvis Lord. The Democratic State Convention at Utica resolved "to point to its past record with pride," and further resolved to "continue its policy in regard to canals." But, what effect will this partial defeat have upon the Republican Party? Several important things have contributed this Fall to deprive the Republican Party of that success which it deserved. So far as the representatives of the Republican Party voted for the salary grab, the party has been held responsible while the Democratic press has perhaps made some little capital by its misrepresentations in holding the Republican Party entirely responsible. But there are other things which have co-operated to make Republican success difficult. The prolonged excitement of the last campaign attracted even the most disinterested, and drew every man's attention from his business. Farmers, mechanics, and merchants were alike drawn into the whirlpool, and from quiet non-partisans became "loud-mouthed" politicians. Men could not afford to exert themselves in the same manner this year. Then too, the late financial panic was used as an argument by the Democrats, and probably availed with some who did not stop to reason. The Democrats charged the Administration and the Republican Party with producing the present monetary stringency. Of course there was no truth in it, but still it had some weight with a great many, perhaps.

A DISGRACEFUL DEFEAT.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

We observe a great deal of pictorial enthusiasm in Democratic journals of the State in their announcement of the Republican defeat. We rather like to see all this. It shows how easily our enemies are elated. For, if it is possible to conceive of a Republican defeat which does not involve a Democratic victory, this election furnishes that political anomaly. A real victory for the Democratic Party would be seen in a large increase of its votes. The returns do not furnish that incontestible proof of returning party strength. Yet, with no honor won by the Democracy, it is indisputable that the Republican Party has sustained a disgraceful defeat—disgraceful because it had votes enough, and lost by apathy a victory which would have been easily won by party zeal. The stay-at-homes defeated us.

THE EFFECTS OF HARMONY.

From the Oswego Daily Times.

It is peculiarly gratifying that while the prevailing apathy throughout the State allowed such a falling off in the Republican majorities, this city and the First Assembly District of Oswego County largely increased their Republican majorities. Had the Republican strongholds of the State done half as well as the Republicans of this locality, the State would have been ours by 50,000 majority. This success was owing to several causes, which elsewhere would have produced the same result. In the first place, the Republican Party here was thoroughly united. There never has been a time here when so little of cliqueism or jealousy was apparent. It did not exist, and the party was at peace with itself. The main object seemed to be to beat the enemy, not to get the start of rivals in the same party. In the second place, good nominations were put in the field. In this district, for years, nearly the whole interest has centered in the election of member of Assembly. The Republican nomination for that office was such a one as commended itself to the approval of the entire party. The local nominations were all good, and there was a fitness about our representation upon the State ticket which also commended it to the Republicans and the public generally, as the result proved. In addition to these favorable elements, the Republicans in this district worked. The ward and town committees, and the leading Republicans in the same, did their whole duty. But this Republican "field-work" had its effect, and that was realized in the unprecedented majority received by Mr. Sloan for member of Assembly, and by the large majorities given at nearly every poll in the district for the entire ticket. In the Democratic strongholds the majorities were reduced to mere nothings, or wholly reversed, while in the Republican precincts the majorities were swelled beyond precedent. Such were the effects of harmony in the party, good nominations, and a little well-directed effort. What the First District of Oswego County did the same effort would have done elsewhere throughout the State.

REPUBLICAN APATHY.

From the Buffalo Express.

We have been fairly beaten on the State ticket, but it is Republican apathy that has decided the conflict and not Democratic prowess or generalship. There is no apparent increase in the Democratic vote throughout the State, although it is very nearly, if not quite, up to the average. On the other hand, the Republican vote has largely fallen off, and it is to this decrease that our defeat is justly chargeable. That the men who thus withheld their support from the party in the hour of battle were simply skulkers, and not deserters to the ranks of the enemy, is abundantly proved by the returns. We believe there are just as many Republicans in New-York to-day as there ever were, and we shall be very much mistaken if the next election does not prove it to be so. There is nothing discouraging about the present aspect. The party always behaved well in a storm, and we may rest assured that the present cloud of adversity will only serve to put it in better trim for another contest. There is one fact to be learned from the result of Tuesday's election, and it will be well if it is heeded alike by both Republicans and Democrats. That fact is that the people are more independent of party than they formerly were. Men are thinking and acting for themselves; and as a consequence refuse to vote for candidates that do not possess their confidence. Political professions and platforms count for very little now, as compared with their former influence. The great demand of the public is for honest and capable men in all official stations. We rejoice that it is so, for the sure result will be to compel political parties to be more careful in the selection of their standard bearers.

A HINT TO REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

From the Schenectady Daily Union.

If the Republican Party is ever ruined it will be at the hands of its trusted, but unfaithful leaders. It has intrinsic merit enough to maintain it, has principles that are immortal, aims that comprehend the highest interests of humanity, and a past record that shines like a sun in the political firmament. But all these may not suffice to save it—will not if its leaders prove false. The fact is—and there is no use denying it—that a feeling of dissatisfaction prevails, to a greater or less extent, among the great body of the people at the way many of those at the head of affairs have conducted themselves. There is a feeling that the honor of the Republican Party has been stained, and that its leaders have lowered the standard of public morality that justly belongs to it. Republican leaders in Congress have allowed the Republican banner to trail in the dust, and the people have become disgusted at it. Their confidence has been shaken. We need only allude to the Credit Mobilier scandal, the back-pay swindle, and a few other such evidences of dishonor, to find the cause. The great body of the people have felt themselves disgraced by the act of the last Congress which put $5,000 into the pockets of men more than they had contracted to serve for. It is true the financial stringency has had its effect upon the late elections. Whether justly or unjustly, the people have attributed it to the party in power; but independent of this, there is enough to create dissatisfaction and to shock the moral sense of the whole country. The late State Convention in this State did not come up to the proper standard. It did not express the convictions of the people on the back-pay steal. Disappointment was the result, and its effects are seen in the election returns. The people will not be bamboozled, and we glory in the fact. If Republican leaders at Washington, in Congress and elsewhere, are wise, they will not fail to recognise the warning that has been given them. If they do, all will be well. If they do not, Republican supremacy will be a matter of decided uncertainty. Congress will have the opportunity to unite the Republican forces and restore the confidence that has been shaken, or to make present breaches wider, and to unite and strengthen the elements of the opposition, which is already almost too formidable. The people will expect decisive measures of economy and reform from the next Congress, and a financial policy that will tend to relieve the country. They will also look for a higher morality than they got from the last. If they are disappointed, woe unto those who shall incur their displeasure.

DISAPPOINTED AND SURPRISED.

From the Daily Saratogian.

The results of Tuesday's elections are before us, and it is idle for us to deny that we are both disappointed and surprised at them. We flattered ourselves with the belief that the reverses which the Republican Party suffered in the October elections, particularly in the State of Ohio, would forewarn, and thus forearm, the Republican electors of the entire country for the decisive struggle which was to occur in November. In this, however, we were grievously disappointed. The reactionary influences of the former were insufficient to decide the latter contest in our favor, and we were defeated. On Tuesday last we lost a portion of our heritage simply through a lack of "eternal vigilance." The explanation of our defeat can be given in just one word, and that word is apathy. But what in turn is the explanation of it? Whence this apathy? To what was it due? These are the great problems that appeal to us for solution. It is not enough to know that we are injured, nor that our injury is due to apathy. These facts are patent. What we want now is to prevent further disaster; to arrest the spread of the contagion by laying the ax "at the root of the tree."

ASHAMED OF THE RESULT.

From the Ithaca Journal.

In respect of the general result, we must confess we are ashamed of it, and fully agree with THE NEW-YORK TIMES that "Tompkins County did badly." With the exception of the towns of Ithaca, where most of the candidates for the offices within the gift of the county reside, and where, on this account, extra efforts were put forth to bring out our vote, the poll lists show a paucity of Republican ballots of which we should all be heartily ashamed. It is no reason—it is a miserable, paltry, and utterly untenable excuse—for not coming out, to say that there is no need of your vote; to say that they will be plenty without you. This kind of reasoning is utterly inexcusable, besides being often fallacious and attended with mischievous results. Exercising the right of suffrage is more than a privilege, it is an imperative duty, from the performance of which no man ought or can on any grounds claim exemption for other than good and sufficient reasons—reasons which would excuse him from the fulfillment of the most responsible duties in any of the other relations of life. But we have impressed this point upon our readers so often that we confess the task of convincing them seems a hopeless one. And as the price of their neglect and indifference last Tuesday, we have lost one of the best candidates on our ticket, and thrown so small a majority for the others that we are justly singled out for well-deserved censure by the ablest and keenest observer among our friends—THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE RESULT SHOULD NOT DISCOURAGE.

From the Fredonia Censor.

The result, however, should not discourage the Republicans from future effort. The history of the State has been one of comparative economy under Republican ascendency, and of profligacy and high taxes under Democratic rule. We have lost not one jot of our faith in Republican principles, and if the party is true to those principles which have been so beneficent to the country, we are sure they will prevail, and the bright skies will illume the State on the return of another annual election. We say to our Republican brethren, stand fast to your colors, and not lose heart on the result of a single battle.

THE RESULT SHOULD ADMONISH ALL.

From the Albany Morning Express.

Although the Republicans of this State have been defeated in the recent canvass, and have lost their State ticket by a small majority, they are by no means faint-hearted, and by no means despair of the future. Next year a full vote will be brought out, and the chances are greatly in our favor. If we have wise and prudent legislation in Congress this Winter, and if our State Legislature, which is Republican in each branch, tries to enact good laws, and abstains from putting through that class of measures usually denominated as "jobs," there can be no question about our success in the State of New-York in 1874. The result of the recent election should discourage none of our political friends, but should admonish them all. If, by it, we learn lessons of obedience to principle, of faithfulness in small things, of courage, of the necessity of laboring even when we are sure of success, then we may well afford to see a few Democrats filling State offices for a couple of years to come. Let no Republican feel discouraged because the result was not more favorable on Tuesday last. It is far better for us to be beaten in an "off year" than in one when there is something more important at stake. The few offices which we have lost we can well afford to lose, if we but heed the warning which the loss conveys.

WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION.

From the Syracuse Standard.

Very few of the political leaders of either party will fully comprehend the significance of the recent election. Neither party gives the true solution of the problem. It came from a widespread dissatisfaction with the management of political affairs. The people have no idea of reinstating the old Democratic Party in power. Those who entertain such opinion are doomed to disappointment. The Democratic Party, by taking the course it did during the late war, committed the unpardonable sin which hath no forgiveness, and the Tammany frauds, unearthed a brief period since, put an end to its existence as a national party. On the other hand, the Republican Party has for some time past been living on its early achievements and "war record." The people are making an attempt to take control of political affairs into their own hands, and, if possible, discharge all the old political "cliques" and "rings" that have nearly drained the life blood from the nation. The recent election we consider, to a certain extent, a victory for the people, not of great magnitude, but sufficient to indicate the direction in which all are tending.

THE LOSS OF THE IRONSIDES.

THE LITTLE THAT THE SUPERVISING INSPECTORS HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT IT.

The following is the full report of the Supervising Inspectors of Michigan concerning the loss of the steamer Ironsides, which, though dated Sept. 30, has just been sent to Washington. No insurance money has yet been paid:

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 30, 1873.

Peter J. Ralph, Esq., Supervising Inspector Eighth District:

SIR: In compliance with your orders of the 16th inst., we have the honor to report that we have made a thorough investigation into the facts attending the loss of the steamer Ironsides in Lake Michigan, on the 15th of the present month, and have to make the following statements in relation thereto: The Ironsides left Milwaukee, bound for Grand Haven, at 9:30 o'clock P. M. on the 14th of September, with a crew of thirty-two men, and carrying eighteen passengers. Her cargo consisted of 13,430 bushels of wheat, 500 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of pork, 420 kegs of beer, and a small amount of miscellaneous merchandise, in all about 401 tons. The wheat and flour were stowed in the hold, the balance was on deck. It is clear that the vessel was not overloaded. She registers 1,123 tons, and a cargo of 500 tons would be but half her carrying capacity. From all that we can learn, we are satisfied that the vessel was seaworthy and well supplied with life-saving appliances when she left Milwaukee. We made every possible inquiry necessary to ascertain the true condition of the vessel, more especially as statements were in circulation to the effect that she had been leaking badly on previous trips, but no evidence was obtained that would warrant any conclusion other than that she was safe for the business in which she was engaged. The weather was not bad, but dark and threatening when the steamer left Milwaukee. At about 12:30 o'clock the wind, however, shifted from the south-east to south-west and blew very hard, creating quite a heavy sea. The steamer made good weather until about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, when the starboard midship gangway was stove in, admitting large quantities of water to the main deck. The breach was partially closed by shoving up the gang plank, but it is evident the vessel was making some water at this time, for it required more than usual work of the bilge pumps to keep her free. The steamer, however, kept on her course until 6 o'clock A. M., being then in sight of Grand Haven, but the Captain considering it unsafe to attempt to enter the harbor, the steamer was headed down the lake, running before the sea. She continued on this course some nine miles, or to nearly abreast of Muskegon, when it was concluded to turn the steamer head to the sea. Up to this time the pumps had no difficulty in keeping the vessel free, notwithstanding the large quantities of water on deck, and there was as yet no alarm felt for the safety of the boat. After the vessel was headed to the sea she ran about thirteen miles, straining and laboring very hard, shipping now much larger quantities of water, which flooded her cabins and ran down her forecastle. About 9 o'clock Mr. McGinn, chief engineer, sent word to the Captain that the pumps would no longer keep her free, and requested that the steamer be put before the wind again. An attempt was made to put the vessel about, but, getting in the trough of the sea, she would not mind her helm, her port gangways were stove in, and the water made a clean sweep over her decks, being a foot or more in depth, large quantities running through the grating over the fire-room and around the steam chimneys into the hold. Every exertion was made to relieve the vessel; her engines were worked, one ahead and the other aback; one sail was made; but all of no avail; she would not come about. Her fires were soon put out and all hope of saving the vessel had to be abandoned. Two hours thereafter the Ironsides went down in twenty fathoms of water and about four miles distant from Grand Haven. The Ironsides was furnished with eight life-boats (three of metal and five of wood.) Seven of them were launched. Six of them were used taking from the wreck all passengers and the crew, the captain and chief engineer being the last to leave the ship. Five of the boats reached shore with [illegible] passengers and twenty-three of the crew. The boat in charge of the Captain (a metallic life-boat) was capsized, and all were lost. Good order seems to have prevailed throughout, and there seemed to be but little confusion in launching the small boats, and Capt. Sweetland appears to have acted with a coolness and bravery commendable in any officer. We are compelled to criticise, however, the judgment of the Captain in putting the steamer about off Muskegon, and driving her against a heavy sea, thereby greatly endangering his vessel, when by keeping her before the wind he could have run to the Manitou Islands, and made there a good harbor. Capt. Sweetland had sailed some sixteen years on the lakes, and was well acquainted with the harbor of Grand Haven, and with his opinion that it would be entirely unsafe to attempt to enter it in such a gale and with such a sea we fully concur, but consider it a great mistake that he put his vessel head on and endeavored to weather out the gale, instead of running before it to the islands referred to.

In reviewing this disaster it is our opinion that the Ironsides was stanch and seaworthy; was not overloaded; was well supplied with life-saving appliances; was well equipped with pumps, syphons, and other means for discharging water from the hold, and if the steamer had been properly managed she would have weathered the storm in safety. The disaster was only initiated when the vessel was put about, or head to the sea, and it was completed by keeping her there until she had made so much water that the pumps could not keep her free. The attempt to regain the former course (before the wind) only brought her into the trough of the sea, when all the gangways were soon stove in, and the sea making a clean breach over her, and through between decks. In this condition the steamer was of course at once unmanageable, and soon to fill and go the bottom was the natural and immediate consequence. Capt. Sweetland sustained a good reputation as a commander, and was esteemed a good sailor. In this case all the evidence shows that he was the last to leave the vessel at the expense of his life. His great misfortune seems to have been overconfidence in his steamer, undoubtedly thinking that she would safely outlive the storm and make Grand Haven Harbor when the wind had abated and the sea decreased. It seems to be apparent that had she been kept (as before stated) before the wind, she would have made a safe refuge, and not a life would have been lost.

This, together with copies of all the testimony taken relative to the disaster, is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOSEPH COOK,
Inspector of Hulls, District of Detroit.
H. C. PEARSONS,
Inspector of Hulls, District of Michigan.
E. C. DICEY,
Inspector of Boilers, District of Michigan.

THE COLVOCORESSES CASE.

As already stated, the most important case expected to come before the Superior Court at Litchfield, Conn., at the November term, is that of the Colvocoresses estate against the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, for the payment of two policies of $10,000 each in that company held by Capt. Colvocoresses. An eminent array of counsel will appear on either side in this case, including for the estate Gov. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, and the Woodruff Brothers and E. A. Seymour, of Litchfield; for the company, Hon. R. D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Judge McCurdy, of Lyme; Judge Foster, of Boston, and H. B. Graves, of Litchfield. Of the plans of the defense, the Hartford *Post* speaks as follows: "The counsel for the defense have been hard at work for some months, preparing the evidence to make good their claim that Capt. Colvocoresses committed suicide. They rely, of course, entirely upon circumstantial evidence, but have prepared a strong case. They will claim that the company should not be compelled to pay the money, inasmuch as the insurance was effected with a fraudulent design, namely, that of securing the money for his family by committing suicide. They have an immense amount of evidence substantiating this claim, but rely principally on two facts: First, that he had no means of carrying, that is, paying, the premium on $175,000, (the total of his insurance,) and, in fact, had never paid but a small portion of the amount due. To this it is expected that the plaintiffs will say that he, Capt. Colvocoresses, had money, and, in fact, when he was murdered he was going to New-York to deposit some bonds with J. J. Cisco & Co. They claim that a memorandum which Capt. Colvocoresses had, showed that he had these bonds. Just here the counsel for the company expect to put in their strongest evidence, taking the plaintiffs upon their own ground. It appears that upon the memorandum made by the Captain, was a minute of a certain amount of Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds, twelve in all, which he claimed to have. The counsel for the defense taking this memorandum have worked upon it, and with the most remarkable results. It is said that they have traced every bond, from the time it left the office of the railroad company up to its present holder, and are armed with depositions in every case. They claim that they will show, after a few more depositions are concluded, which are now being taken in Washington, a complete history of every bond, from No. 1 up to the highest number issued, and that not one of these Connecticut Valley bonds ever found its way into Capt. Colvocoresses' possession at any time. Fortified with this remarkable testimony, in opposition to the plaintiffs' claim, the defense expect to prove, from inference, that there cannot be the slightest doubt but that a suicide was committed by Capt. Colvocoresses for the purpose of securing to his family his immense insurance. Should they succeed in establishing a complete history of all the Connecticut Valley bonds, and show that none of them ever got into Capt. Colvocoresses' hands because they were in some one else's, [illegible] will have brought out one of the most remarkable pieces of evidence ever known. The case will be begun at this term of court if the depositions can all be obtained, otherwise it will have to wait. The suit has already cost the defense a large sum of money, as the taking of so many depositions involves much time and expense, but as this is a test case the other companies will share with the Phoenix the expense. The case excites much interest among insurance men all over the country."

THE FEVER IN MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* of Tuesday, 4th inst., says: "We hear of two fresh cases of yellow fever that have developed since Saturday. This is not surprising, as it is well known that for ten days after the 29th ult. cases will be developed in persons who may have the disease in their systems. But all who have [illegible] are in perfect safety, so physicians say, as no one can take it after the heavy frosts we have had. We will of course have some deaths to report of the cases yet—of persons who have it in their systems who [illegible] from causes, and we hope not many of them."

VIENNA GOSSIP.

THE KAISER AT THE CAPITAL—BISMARCK AT THE EXPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1873.

Although it was a rainy day yesterday morning, the Emperor nevertheless made a short shooting excursion in the wide forests near Schönbrunn. The object of the excursion was the slaughter of the bird of the season, the pheasant, which is found in large numbers in that forest. Emperor Wilhelm shot several of them, and those who had the honor of being near his Majesty say that he has a good eye and a steady arm. The monarchs returned to Schönbrunn toward noon. Prince Bismarck was again absent, and it may be remarked here, how singular it is that he is never seen together with the German Emperor. In the course of yesterday afternoon the Emperor visited the arsenal. He was received at the entrance by Archduke Wilhelm, (brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph,) Inspector of Artillery. The Emperor was first shown the "Hall of Glory," where all great generals of Austria, from the time of the war of thirty years are represented in life-size statues of white marble. From this hall a staircase leads to the first floor, where a rich collection of arms and military trophies had been gathered in a very interesting "museum of arms," as it is called. The Emperor of Germany examined everything with the greatest interest, and when he had seen everything he went to the foundry, which also belongs to the arsenal. Emperor Wilhelm appeared to be much astonished, he evidently had not expected to see so much, and he expressed himself to Archduke Wilhelm in terms of admiration. As we have touched again upon military matters, I may be allowed to insert here the words the German Emperor addressed to the Minister of War, Baron Kuhn, after the review of last Monday. The gallant old Emperor said: "I thank you very much for the great pleasure you have given me; the bearing of the troops was excellent." From the arsenal the Emperor went to the "Künstlerhaus," (house of artists) where he was particularly interested by Makart's painting of Catarina Cornaro, receiving the homages of the Republic of Venice.

A GALA DINNER.

In the evening a grand gala dinner took place, on which occasion the Emperor of Austria drank to the health of the German Emperor, and spoke as follows:

Since my most sincere wish to welcome my dear friend and brother during the time of the Universal Exhibition in Vienna has been realized, I drink with a joyful heart, and with my best thanks to the health of my dear guest. Long life to His Majesty, the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Germany replied:

Your Majesty will allow me to express my most hearty and friendly thanks for the words I heard just now. To this expression of gratitude I add my thanks for the hospitality and friendly reception which the Empress, my wife, and my children found here.

It is a great satisfaction to me that I was enabled to return during the time of the Universal Exhibition the visit which your Majesty, together with his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, paid me in Berlin last year. The friendly opinions which we exchanged at that time, and which I find prevailing here again, are a pledge for the peace of Europe, and for the benefit of our nations. I drink to the health of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, my exalted friend and brother.

The toast of the German Emperor will not fail to create general satisfaction all over Germany and Austria.

GERMAN PRESS SENTIMENT.

The utterances of the German papers with regard to the reception the German Emperor found in Vienna are expressed by a few words of the North German *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which says:

"With pride and joy the German papers record the expressions of sympathy and veneration which our Emperor found in Vienna, and which are a renewed pledge of the bond of friendship, by which the two large Empires find themselves united in a common wish for the maintenance of the peace of all nations."

AT THE THEATRE.

The Emperor of Germany visited last night the Carltheater, in the Praterstrasse. On his appearance in the imperial box, the whole audience rose and received the Emperor with loud cheers and clapping of the hands. The "Princess of Trebizonde" was given. The Emperor followed the representation with the greatest attention, and stayed until the end of the last act. The Emperor will leave to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, to return to Berlin. It is not true, as some papers affirm, that Emperor Wilhelm is going to Gödöllö, to pay a visit to the Empress of Austria, as, according to the official paper, the Empress is not even well enough to receive any visitor.

BISMARCK AT THE EXHIBITION.

Yesterday afternoon a hack halted before the west portal of the Exhibition. A tall gentleman, very simply dressed, with an umbrella in his hand, got out and passed the tourniquet, paying his fifty kreutzers. No one cared about him, as nobody knew him. Yet it was—Bismarck. He went immediately to the niche in the wall where the American sculptor has exhibited his "Sleeping Beauty." For half an hour an elderly gentleman had been observed standing before the "Sleeping Beauty," evidently lost in admiration. Toward him the great statesman bent his steps and touched him on the shoulder. The enthusiast of the "Sleeping Beauty" turned, nodded, and the two walked away together. Bismarck and his unknown companion first went to the American department to the left, and there, stopping before the exhibition of cotton, where, in large words, the inscription appears, "Cotton is King!" he laughed, and said: "It would be better to say a monument of a bygone power. Cotton is no more king, but the milled rag of cotton, paper, is. But," he added, after a pause, "a king who is also defeated now." In the Brazilian department he stopped before the stand of cigars and inquired whether it was allowed to try them. When this privilege was denied, he said: "What use is it then? The exhibition of wines and cigars is to no purpose if you are not allowed to try them." The Chancellor being told that for tasting wines there was a special pavilion in the exhibition, he said there ought to be also a special pavilion for smoking. But then, again, he was told that could not be done in Vienna, as tobacco was a monopoly of the State; at a universal exhibition in Berlin it might be done. "Yes," Bismarck said, "if then tobacco is not also a monopoly with us!" From the Brazilian Gallery the two gentlemen went to the Southern Gallery of the American department, where Bismarck's attention was first attracted by the testimonial which had been presented to Baron Gerolt, by citizens of New-York. I could not hear the remark he made, but he appeared to have seen it already before. He admired the photographs and the golden pens. In the covered yard of the American exhibition, his attention was first attracted by the exhibition of the State of Minnesota, where he took the samples of corn in his hand, saying: "Curious! this must be picked corn, as it is impossible that the grains should be all as large as that." At the stand of Mr. Hancock, where the jewels of Empress Eugénie are exhibited, Bismarck asked whether these jewels were Mr. Hancock's property, or whether he only had them here for sale. "They are our property," Mr. Hancock replied. Bismarck said nothing more, and walked away. He did not stop in the English department, and going through the gallery of the English colonies, left the Palace of Industry. About this exhibition of the colonies, Bismarck made the following remark: "This exhibition of the English colonies is of no interest. It shows the characteristics of those distant countries, but not the art of maintaining and governing immense districts with a small power, which art is exemplified by them in such a remarkable manner." Bismarck and his companion walked quickly through the Western Agricultural Hall, almost without stopping, and from there to the pavilion of the additional exhibition, where relics of the "good old times" seemed to make some impression on the great man, for he said: "These were happy days of quiet contentment; no mirror showed us the picture of the future times, of the stormy times we live in." It will be noticed that by taking this route Prince Bismarck avoided the French department. Whether he did so on purpose or not, I cannot tell. He went next to the Japanese exhibition, where he smiled good-humoredly at some of the articles shown, and remarked: "Well, it is time enough to occupy ourselves with the East in the twentieth century." In the Turkish department he was particularly interested by the relief plan of the Bosphorus. He remained there a pretty long time, studying from the platform the plaster map. It was here that a Turk, with many orders on his breast, approached Bismarck, saying, with a deep bow, "Excellency!" Bismarck looked at him rather severely, and said: "*Pardon, Monsieur, je ne suis pas une Excellence!*" and turned away. But the other Turks having heard the name of "Bismarck," the incognito which he had kept so far undisturbed had to be done away with, and the news of his presence spread in a short time through the whole Palace of Industry. He went to the Hall of Art, followed by a dense crowd. He got there into the car of the tramway, and was driven to the west portal, through which he left the exhibition.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The three bureaus of the Assembly which deferred naming their members of the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers, reassembled on Saturday morning and elected Count De Remusat, M. Leon Say, and M. Laboulaye, all candidates of the Left. This gives the Republicans a majority of one in the committee. All the Ministers tendered their resignations to Marshal MacMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them. In the Bazaine court-martial, on Saturday, testimony was produced to the effect that no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August, and that MacMahon's advance was not alluded to by Bazaine at the council of war held on the 26th of August.

SPAIN.—President Castelar and Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister, were in close conference for a considerable time on Saturday. The subject of the capture of the Virginius is understood to have been under consideration. Intelligence has just been received of a great victory by the Carlists over the Spanish Government troops after a desperate fight, near the town of Miranda, Del Arga, in the Province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans is reported very great. The Carlists, also, are reported to have lost heavily.

ENGLAND.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance on Saturday is £106,000. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool to New-York on Saturday by the steam-ship Cuba. The Silesia, from Southampton, on Saturday carried £104,000 in bullion.

ITALY.—The ceremonies attending the completion of a monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour, the eminent Italian statesman, took place in Turin on Saturday. King Victor Emmanuel and the royal Princes were present.

CUBA.—Four of the Cuban insurgent Generals were shot in Santiago de Cuba on the 4th inst. The prisoners met their death with composure.

JAMAICA.—The filibustering steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material which they had deposited in the powder magazine on her arrival, cleared for Limon Bay (?) on the 23d inst. An open boat with a party of Cuban exiles arrived at St. Anns a few days ago. They are the bearers, they say, of important dispatches from Gen. Cespedes to the Cuban Junta in New-York.

HOME.

WEST CHESTER, Penn.—Report says that the jury in the Udderzook case are divided in opinion between bringing in a verdict of murder in the first or in the second degree.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Four men were arrested here on Saturday afternoon charged with attempting to rob the National Bank of Delaware on Friday night.

BOSTON.—According to the estimate of the Street Commissioner, the cost to Boston of widening and improving streets in the district swept by the great fire is $5,070,000.

TEXAS.—Capt. J. Elgin, who has just returned from an extensive trip on the frontier, reports that the Indians are as bad as they have been since the war, if not worse. All the Indians are off from their reservations excepting Satanta.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. George H. Corey's, in this city, was damaged by fire on Saturday night.

MEMPHIS.—There have been three deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Saturday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The strike on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is ended by the submission of the men to the order of Vice President Jaques reducing their wages.

DANVERS, Mass.—The extensive shoe manufactory of James Sawyer, in Danvers, Mass., was burned Friday night, together with small buildings adjoining. Loss, $35,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—The annual convention of the Methodist Bishops, for the purpose of laying out the work of the Church for the ensuing year commenced its session in St. Paul's Church, Newark N. J., on Saturday.

LOCAL.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Oct. 8: For Croton water rents and penalties $11,718 29; for tapping Croton pipes, $162 50; for vault permits, $2,203 75; for sewer permits, $310; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $241 65. Total, $14,636 19.

The report of the State Charities Aid Associations on the condition of the Park Hospital shows that about 3,500 patients are annually treated therein, and within the past year 1,200 cases were important surgical operations.

It was reported in political circles on Saturday that Mr. John Kelly and others Tammany leaders had decided to prefer charges against Police Commission Charlick before Mayor Havemeyer.

It appears that a compromise has been agreed upon, to put an end to the Eleventh Regiment trouble.

The United States Commissioners appointed by the Government to experiment on steam boilers met Saturday morning at No. 23 Pine street, and decided to continue their experiments and tests with the boilers at Sandy Hook, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Joseph Arch sailed for Europe Saturday morning, in the steam-ship Republic, of the White Star Line.

In an opinion rendered by Judge Brady, on Saturday, in a suit brought in the interest of Judge Coulter, of the Yorkville Police Court, it is decided that Police Justices are entitled to salary at the rate of $10,000 per year.

The various charitable institutions in Brooklyn are actively preparing to meet the increased demands which will be made on their resources during the coming Winter. Every day the signs of the times are becoming more ominous for the working classes.

The strike of the brick-layers still continues, and the men refuse to go to work until the employers and contractors promise to pay the old rates.

The agents of the Inman Line, in this City, say that no anxiety need be felt concerning the safety of the overdue steam-ship City of Richmond, as the delay in her arrival is probably due to some accident to her machinery.

Petitions numerously signed have been presented to the Jersey City Board of Police by the temperance societies and the Jersey City Sabbath Association, asking that the Sunday liquor trade be abolished.

The Grand Encampment of the Order of Oddfellows will meet at Trenton to-morrow, and the Grand Lodge of the same order will meet in Trenton on Wednesday.

During the week ending Saturday, 4,966 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

The taxes collected in Brooklyn during the past week amount to $20,313 92.

The steam-ship Georgia, of the State Line, arrived here on Friday, bringing as passengers J. W. Booth, a fireman, and J. B. Manch, a seaman, of the ill-fated Polaris.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Cotton firm; in good demand; Middlings, 14⅛c.; Low Middlings, 13⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,860 bales; gross, 4,724 bales; exports to France, 2,436 bales; to the Continent, 2,478 bales; coastwise, 1,562 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 78,639 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 2,695 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,568 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 34,800 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13c.; strict Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,153 bales; exports coastwise, 772 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 19,320 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,330 bales; exports to Great Britain, 518 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 23,039 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Cotton firm, unchanged; Middling, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 5,813 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,997 bales; coastwise, 1,971 bales; sales, 2,615 bales; stock, 69,339 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton active; Middlings, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 384 bales; exports, coastwise, 545 bales; sales, 2,038 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 8.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

4000 C. C. & I. C. 1st..	73	500 Lake Shore......	61⅞
3000 C. P. 1st........	67	100 do......b3.	62
30 Del. & Hudson....	103½	100 do.........	62⅛
400 Pacific Mail.......	27⅝	100 do......s3.	62
500 do.........	28	100 do.........	62⅛
10 N. J. Central.....	85½	1400 do.........	62⅛
400 Western Union......	47½	100 do......b10.	62⅛
100 do.........	47⅝	200 do.........	62
100 do......c.	47⅞	200 do.........	62
400 do.........	47⅞	100 do.........	62⅛
100 do.........	47½	100 do......s3.	61⅞
200 do.........	47⅝	300 do.........	61⅞
500 do.........	48	300 Union Pacific....	16⅛
700 do.........	48⅛	100 do.........	16⅛
1700 do.........	48¼	100 do.........	16⅛
100 do......s30.	48	100 Rock Island......	85⅛
100 do.........	48⅛	116 do.........	85½
200 do.........	48⅛	100 do.........	85¾
100 do......b3.	48⅝	10 North-western.....	33⅝
100 do.........	48⅛	100 do.........	33⅝
100 do.........	48⅛	200 do.........	34⅛
200 do.........	48⅜	100 do.........	34⅛
100 do.........	48	100 do.........	34⅛
200 Erie Railway...s3	37	100 North-west. Pref.	53
100 do......s4.	36⅞	100 do.........	53⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	79⅞	200 St. Paul........	29⅛
200 do.........	79⅛	240 St. Paul Pref......	44⅛
100 do.........	79⅛	200 Tol. & Wab.........	36
600 do.........	79⅛	100 do......b30.	36⅛
300 do.........	79⅞	100 do.........	36⅛
700 do.........	80	100 Ohio & Miss.........	22⅛
300 do.........	79⅞	300 do.........	22⅛
400 do.........	79⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.......	18
300 do.........	79⅞		

MONDAY, Nov. 10—A. M.

The eighth week of the panic has not closed with the improvement which time usually brings to the relief of financial confidence. But the situation at home is, to say the least, no more discouraging than the week before. The reverberation from the English markets and the hesitation of the great Pennsylvania Central corporation in regard to its dividends were the most disturbing incidents near the close of the week. The former, we confess, was not unexpected. We were not of the number who welcomed English Gold to our shores, a few weeks ago, either as a substantial relief to our own panic, or as an evidence of commercial strength. It seemed quite certain, even in the light of past experience, that the process could not be long continued without either sending the Gold back, or seriously affecting American interests abroad—especially the prices of our great staples, always as sensitive to dear Money in London as English interests themselves. It would be useless, now, we apprehend, to recur to the blunder in September of our Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to leave this Gold to the credit of the United States Treasurer (under direction of the Special Agent of the Government in London, Hon. A. G. Cattel) in the Bank of England, issuing, on advice of cable or mail, a corresponding amount of Gold Certificates in New-York. The President of the United States, with his practical good sense, we believe, was willing to such an arrangement, as the readiest means of relieving the dead-lock in our Foreign Exchanges, and to hold them steady on both sides the Atlantic. But Mr. Richardson could find no law for it; not even in the Joint Resolution of March 12, 1864, under which he and his predecessors have exercised plenary control over all the Coin in the Treasury, not needed to pay interest on the Public Debt.

The necessities of the Pennsylvania Road, which last week compelled a Scrip Dividend, only serve as another illustration of *overworked credit*, of which the crisis has developed so many. One by one the great Railroad idols of the country have been broken. And if to these we add the examples in another field, of Messrs. Spragues and Messrs. Claflin, with their tens of millions of liabilities and assets, there would seem to be little reason to doubt that values and credits, created or employed, in our great material progress since the War, have outgrown our much talked-of Greenback Currency two or three fold. It is certain, at all events, that no redundancy of Greenbacks precipitated the crisis, and we respectfully question their abolition as the best remedy for our present ills. The mass of our People will never consent to surrender them for Gold Coin for ordinary circulation. They helped to fight our battles, to win our victories, and to save the nation during the War, and have contributed immensely to our prosperity since.

As touching the financial situation and the depression of the Railroad and Manufacturing interests, we respectfully submit that no present reliance should be placed on Congress or the theoretical discussion of Specie payments. The difficulties had best be confronted by patience to endure, and prudence and economy to overcome them. If the worst has not already been realized, it can be anticipated, and our belief is that the worst will be realized long before Congress acts definitely on financial affairs, which, judging from the past, will be about Midsummer. By that time more Currency (of any sort) may *not* be needed. Before that time less Currency than we now have would not be submitted to by the popular necessities. The most that Congress will probably do in the meantime will be the passage of an Act of indemnity in regard to the violation of the National Banking Laws in respect to Greenback reserves. Whether these reserves will be done away with altogether, as the present experience shows they might as well be, is a question that will probably enter into the general discussions of the long session.

Notwithstanding the adverse events of the past week, the situation of the Money market in respect to the Bank movement and the means of relief or accommodation to the Merchants is very greatly improved. The Stock Exchange continues feverish, and the outside confidence in the market gains, though very slowly. One reason for this, no doubt, is the unsettled hypothecations of the Union Trust and Grinnell estates. These, however, will probably soon be given over as hopeless for the immediate purposes of the Exchange. The creditors in both instances, it is now clear, must be patient if they would not incur serious losses, and in the case of the Grinnell estate it is satisfactory to know that nearly all the creditors are wealthy people, and able, if need be, to take the pledged Stocks to account.

The first substantial revival of the investment demand for Stocks at the Exchange will probably be felt by the Railroad Mortgages which have uniformly paid their Dividends, and which give assurance that the net traffic of the Roads will, at all times, be equal to their Mortgage Interest. The speculative orders, outside the "Brokers' Market" which we are now having, will no doubt take a wide range, as on the general revival of prosperity and confidence, there will not be much to choose, for a future rise, as between the old favorites, like Central, Lake Shore, Telegraph, &c., and their greatly depressed neighbors of the West, like North-west, Wabash, Union Pacific, &c.

The general trade of the week was not heavy in Imports or in the Domestic Commission line, but it was not especially discouraging. The Exports keep up, but the events in the English markets are reducing their value, while Freights keep up, to the prejudice of Export orders.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $8,697,583, as compared with $5,022,754 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $5,952,385, as against $5,272,000 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $299,360, as against $433,932 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,356,000, comparing with $1,775,000 same week last November.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of September, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January.......	$37,669,759	September.......	$29,779,735
February.......	38,726,564	Oct. 4.......	7,764,447
March.......	42,625,933	Oct. 11.......	7,219,707
April.......	36,597,173	Oct. 18.......	4,918,000
May.......	34,119,370	Oct. 25.......	5,830,093
June.......	28,097,485	Nov. 1.......	4,532,092
July.......	31,423,189	Nov. 8.......	5,022,754
August.......	32,632,909		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873.......			$340,961,883
Total 1872 to date.......			382,477,613
Decrease since Jan. 1.......			$41,515,730

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January.......	$20,050,550	September.......	$25,709,042
February.......	21,130,002	Oct. 8.......	8,378,130
April.......	25,610,718	Oct. 15.......	7,025,771
May.......	26,253,036	Oct. 22.......	7,430,526
June.......	24,443,380	Oct. 29.......	6,404,434
July.......	25,821,503	Nov. 5.......	5,952,385
August.......	24,343,509		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873.......			$250,443,181
Total 1872 to date.......			195,117,103
Increase since Jan. 1.......			$55,326,078
Gold, Nov. 8, 1873.......			107⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, Nov. 9, 1872.......			113¾ ₩ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January.......	$7,127,289	September.......	$1,502,025
February.......	3,670,444	Oct. 4.......	671,860
March.......	3,850,432	Oct. 11.......	527,351
April.......	3,650,810	Oct. 18.......	336,000
May.......	2,943,883	Oct. 25.......	382,971
June.......	6,555,996	Nov. 1.......	496,737
July.......	10,038,043	Nov. 8.......	299,360
August.......	2,198,549		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873.......			$44,203,880
Total 1872 to date.......			64,382,019
Decrease since Jan. 1.......			$20,178,139

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January.......	$11,037,490	January.......	$10,019,011
February.......	13,112,139	February.......	4,760,206
March.......	12,237,366	March.......	1,918,101
April.......	10,063,209	April.......	4,272,796
May.......	9,321,801	May.......	6,798,793
June.......	7,915,012	June.......	4,575,185
July.......	10,430,462	July.......	9,931,337
August.......	13,454,758	August.......	5,421,843
September.......	11,296,278	September.......	1,424,593
October.......	8,146,522	October.......	3,237,334
Nov. 1.......	128,300	Nov. 1.......	473,300
Nov. 8.......	1,356,000	Nov. 8.......	1,481,000
Total, 1873.	$108,788,358	Total, 1873.	$60,314,199
Total, 1872.	131,530,269	Total, 1872.	69,406,177

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 9, '72.
American Gold.......	108¼@106⅛@107⅛	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.......	108@108	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July.......	112¾@111⅛	115¼
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents.......	106@106⅛	110
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents.......	97@80	100½
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents.......	69¼@66⅛	88
New-York Central.......	83⅛@77¾@79⅛	95.
Rock Island.......	87⅛@84@86¼	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi.......	23⅝@22⅝	46¼
St. Paul Common.......	24⅛@29⅝	55⅜
St. Paul Preferred.......	51@44	75¼
Toledo and Wabash.......	37¼@35@36	71¼
Union Pacific.......	16⅜@15⅛@16	38⅛
Erie.......	44⅝@37⅝	50⅜
Western Telegraph.......	49⅝@45¾@47⅞	78⅛
Pacific Mail.......	38¾@27⅝	80⅝
Lake Shore.......	63⅛@61@61⅞	91⅛
North-west Common.......	35¼@34¼@34⅞	83⅛
Harlem.......	100@102¾	114

The price of Gold varied from 108¼ to 106⅛ to 107⅛ ₩ cent. Near the close of the week there was some show of a speculative movement in the Gold Room for a rise on the London news, but this was not encouraged by the rates or demand for Exchange, which left off 105¾ ₩ cent. for 60 days London.

On the Share list there was a general decline in prices as compared with the closing prices of the previous week. As explained above, the outside public come in with great caution.

It is reported informally from the Clearing-house that the Associated Banks owed on Saturday $151,000,000 on their Deposit line, including, of course, balances due to Country Banks. The falling off from the official returns, (known as Quarterly,) to the Departments at Washington and Albany, on 12th September, the close of the week before the panic, is thus shown:

Due Individual Depositors.......		$143,057,500
Due to Banks.......	$86,970,700	
Deposits due from Banks.......	21,741,300	65,229,400
Together.......		$208,286,900
Present liabilities (as above).......		151,000,000
Decrease in eight weeks.......		$57,286,900

The Weekly Averages of Sept. 13, made up to include the day (Sept. 12) on which the official report was rendered, gave $207,317,500 as the Deposits Average. The difference, therefore, is not important. The intermediate situation, we have reason to suppose, presented at one time only about $140,000,000 Deposits, and less than $6,000,000 in Greenbacks. The latter now amount to $23,210,000.

There is no question that the heaviest liquidation in deposits is on the Country Bank balances. And there is, perhaps, as little doubt that the half dozen prominent Banks that promised large interest on these balances were most troubled to meet the sudden exigencies of the crisis, were least able to help their mercantile dealers, and had to be helped most themselves at the Clearing-house.

Eight Banks, including the half dozen referred to, on a Capital of $17,500,000, owed on the 12th September:

To Country Banks (net).......	$51,080,300
To other Depositors.......	32,182,800
Together.......	$83,263,100

This sum total has probably been down to about $33,000,000, and it is doubtful whether it is much more at present.

The other sixty-seven Banks, on a capital of $70,001,300, owed on the 12th September:

To Country Banks (net).......	$14,149,100
To other Depositors.......	110,874,300
Together.......	$155,023,400

It seems doubtful when the regular Weekly Averages at the Clearing-house will be resumed. The Relief Certificates will not be out of the way before the New-Year. The time for publishing these reports again is not important. They are extra-official, at best, as the National Banking Law only requires five reports a year. They would be of no practical use while the rule of reserves is wholly ignored, and their publication at present would only expose the greatly-weakened position of certain Banks before they are afforded time to recuperate or to wind up altogether.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873. ☞ JAMES STRUTHERS & CO. have removed to No. 19 Broad st. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Advances made. E. W. VANDERHOOF, JAS. STRUTHERS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8—12.30 P. M.—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market this morning. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 92. Erie Railway shares touched 30 this morning; they are now quoted at 32.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 31.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 32.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 31¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do. deliverable December, at 7 15-16d.; do. on the basis of Low Middlings, deliverable November, at 8 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. ₩ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,600 bales were American. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d.; do., on the basis of Low Middlings, shipped October and November, at 8d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14d.@14½d. ₩ gallon.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 1-16d.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, about 500 head; market dull, and for shipping grades entirely nominal; Stockers sold quite freely at $2 50@$3 50; Texans, $1 75@$2 75; shipments, 1,361 head. Hogs—Receipts, about 10,000 head; market dull, and prices lower; common to choice heavy, $3 50@$3 70; fair to choice Yorkers, $3 65@$3 90; closing dull, with a good many unsold; shipments, 5,881 head. Sheep—Receipts, 250 head; market dull, and prices weak; common to extra, $2 25@$4.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......	30	Resin, bbls.......	45
Bees-wax, pkgs.......	1	Leather, sides.......	18,249
Broom-corn, bales.......	42	Grease, pks.......	35
Cotton, bales.......	3,280	Stearine, pks.......	50
Eggs, bbls.......	896	Tallow, pks.......	58
Beans, bbls.......	824	Oil-cake, pks.......	420
Flour, bbls.......	16,173	Beef, pks.......	103
Meal, bbls.......	650	Pork, pks.......	145
Wheat, bushels.......	132,202	Cut-meats, pks.......	864
Corn, bushels.......	214,741	Lard, tcs.......	354
Oats, bushels.......	55,311	Lard, kegs.......	717
Rye, bushels.......	5,000	Butter, pks.......	4,322
Barley, bushels.......	43,906	Cheese, pks.......	4,226
Malt, bushels.......	1,900	Tea, pks.......	7
Peas, bushels.......	7,847	Starch, pks.......	850
Grass-seed, bags.......	24	Tobacco, hhds.......	362
Hops, bales.......	132	Tobacco, pkgs.......	322
Hemp, bales.......	13	Wool, bales.......	79
Hides, No.......	355	Whisky, bbls.......	827

ASHES—Dull and altogether nominal as to values.

BEES-WAX—In limited request, yet quoted at 29c.@32c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BARK—Has been wholly nominal in price on a very limited call for supplies.

CANDLES—Are in slack demand, including Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quite moderately dealt in within the previous range as to values. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Quoted firm but inactive.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at an advance of fully ⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales, 1,552 bales, including 1,013 bales to shippers, 239 bales to spinners, and 3,000 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an active demand noted, with prices quoted toward the close decidedly stronger, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,000 bales, (of which 5,800 were on last evening, and 12,200 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 13⅝c.; December, 14c.; January, 14⅛c.; February, 14 9-16c.; March, 15c., and April, 15⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,280 bales, including 1,642 bales from Norfolk, and 1,638 bales per railroad....The week's exports hence have been 22,852 bales; also, 24 bales Sea Island.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.......	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
Good Ordinary.......	12⅞	13	13⅛	13¼
Strict Good Ordinary.......	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13½
Low Middling.......	13⅛	13½	13⅝	13¾
Middling.......	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼
Good Middling.......	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Have been very quiet, as a rule, with, in most instances, the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers.

FERTILIZERS—Have attracted less attention, with values, in most instances, quoted irregular—rather favoring purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, but at lower prices, the bulk of the trade having been in Extra State at $6@$6 25, and Extra Western, in lots, at $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl. In other grades transactions have been on a limited scale, with values quoted much depressed and quite irregular, holders showing more urgency to place supplies. The sales reported since our last reach 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 50, chiefly at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, mainly at $6@$6 25; very good to very fancy do. at $6 25@$7 25; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 25, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were about 2,550 bbls. Extra State, and 4,100 bbls. Extra Western, shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in slack demand and quoted 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. lower, on sales of 825 bbls....Rye Flour steady and in moderate request; 400 bbls. changed hands....Of Corn Meal, 650 bbls. were placed within the previous range.

GRAIN—A more confident demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, chiefly on export account, and for the better qualities of No. 2 stock, part from store, at a shade firmer rates. Winter Wheat has been in limited demand at unsettled figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 163,000 bushels at $1 31½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 32 bid and $1 33 asked for the do. afloat; $1 38 in part for strictly prime No. 1 Spring; $1 28 for very good No. 2 Chicago do., boat-loads; $1 27@$1 29 for fair to choice do., car lots; $1 25, in part, for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 30 for Iowa Spring; $1 65 for White Michigan. For forward delivery sales were made of 32,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, deliverable last ten days in November and first ten days in December, at $1 30 ₩ bushel....Corn has been more sought after, and quoted a shade stronger in price. The demand has been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported of 171,000 bushels at 58½c.@59c. for good to strictly prime sail mixed Western; 60c. for very choice do.; 56c.@58c., in part, for poor do.; 60c.@61c. for Yellow do....Rye in moderate request, with prime to choice Western quoted at 93c.@95c. ₩ bushel, in boat-loads; 8,500 bushels sold on private terms....Barley in rather more demand on the basis of $1 60 for strictly prime Canada West; sales 30,000 bushels and 8,500 bushels two-rowed State on private terms....Malt dull and irregular....Oats quoted rather firmer on Mixed, and easier on White, with a very moderate business reported. Sales, 37,000 bushels at 46c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c. for mixed Western; and 46½c.@48½c., chiefly at 47½c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed in light demand at about former quotations....The week's exports hence to European ports included 19,979 bbls. Flour, 1,114,115 bushels Wheat, 347,707 bushels Corn, and 33,181 bushels Rye.

HARDWARE—Has been in rather more request, but values have been generally weak and unsettled.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, with prices favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 24,582 Hides; sales, 24,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 22½ lbs., part at 25c., gold, selected; 3,100 Dry Montevideo, (sound,) 20 to 22 lbs., at 25c., less 2 ₩ cent, gold, four months; 2,200 Dry Bogota, 20 to 22 lbs., 1,100 Dry Central America, 20 to 22 lbs., 1,200 Dry California, 23 lbs., 700 Dry California Kips, 11 lbs., 800 Dry Port au Platte, 15 lbs., 900 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs., 2,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 22 lbs., 4,500 Dry Texas and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 1,100 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 to 32 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 Wet-salted City Slaughter (Steers), 70 lbs., at 9½c.@10c., currency, cash; 1,300 Wet-salted Country and Western, 60 to 70 lbs., at 8½c.@9½c., currency, cash. The stock on hand is 120,600 Hides and 620 bales; same time last year, 153,200 Hides and 1,480 bales.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged.

NAILS—There has been a very slow trade noted in most kinds, on the basis of the recently revised figures. The purchases have been almost wholly to provide for urgent wants.

NAVAL STORES—Dull throughout, on the basis of $2 60@$2 70 for Strained Resin, ₩ 280 lbs., and 39c.@39½c. for Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet, as a rule, with Western Bag quoted at $36, currency, and City (from East India seed) at $34 50, gold, ₩ ton. The week's exports have been 4,639 pks.; receipts, 1,387 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls., at 5½c. ₩ gallon....Refined quiet and quoted here down to 14½c., for early delivery; 5,000 bbls., December options, sold at 14c....At Philadelphia, dull and nominal....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19½c.@20c....Naphtha at 9c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—A very slack business has been noted in Pork for early delivery on the basis of $15 for New Western Mess; $15 75@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $13 90 for Extra Prime; 250 bbls. New Western Mess, December option, sold at $13 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at from 5c.@6c., and market Pigs up to 6½c. for fancy....Cut-meats have been quiet, with the reported dealings wholly in City bulk stock at about steady rates....Western Short Cut Hams, boxed, Winter deliveries, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.; quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c.; do. Dry-salted Shoulders at 4⅝c.@4¾c....Bacon held rather more firmly, but without activity; sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 7¾c.; 100 bxs. Western do., next week's delivery, on private terms, quoted at 7c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 6⅝c.; Short Clear at 6⅞c.@7c....Lard has been held rather more firmly, but has been quite moderately dealt in; sales, 300 tcs. Western Steam, prime to choice, at 7 1-16c.@7⅛c.; 250 tcs. City do. at 7c.; 2,500 tcs. choice City-refined (Wilcox brand) at 7¾c.; and for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 7½c., and 500 tcs. new do., to arrive in November, at 7 1-16c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,637 tcs. and bbls. Pork, 1,936 pks. Beef, 7,297 bxs. Bacon, 16,064 pks. Lard, 18,709 bxs. Cheese, and 210 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been inactive since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, 4c., from store. 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet; Crude quoted nominal at 6¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SKINS—Have been very dull through the week, with values quoted wholly nominal. The receipts of Deer have been 220 bales from Aspinwall, 213 do. from Porto Cabello, and 2 do. from Tampico. Receipts of Goat, 118 bales from Curacoa, 41 do. from Aspinwall, 39 do. from Porto Cabello, and 3 do. from Tampico.

SUGARS—Quoted about steady on the basis of yesterday's figures, on a moderate movement in Raw, embracing sales of 330 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 1,035 hhds. fair to scant prime Refining Cuba (late yesterday) at 6⅞c.@7 1-16c., and 1,800 baskets Batavia at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Quiet and weak; sales 81,000 lbs. prime to choice at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. The week's exports were 1,324 pks.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 91c. ₩ gallon, showing rather more firmness.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth and charter, was in very good request, and rates quoted firm. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was rather more sought after at about steady figures. Otherwise, the movements were on a restricted scale....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d. ₩ bushel, and by steam, 900 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₩ lb.; 56,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₩ bushel; 1,250 bbls. Apples, 3,000 Staves, and 350 bags Oil-cake, on private terms; 175 bxs. Bacon at 70s., and 2,100 bdls. Hides at 40s. Also, by steam, via Philadelphia, 1,500 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ₩ lb.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 15d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 75s.; 150 tons Oil-cake at 40s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 51s. 6d., and 150 hhds. Molasses at 42s. 6d. Also an American ship, 1,453 tons, hence, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also five ships, 1,435, 1,306, 1,296, and 1,109 tons, and a bark, 813 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at 62s. 6d.@65s....For London, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., by sail, 1,000 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 40 tcs. Beef at 12s. ₩ tierce; and 400 bxs. Bacon at equal to 70s. ₩ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 305 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha and Refined Petroleum, reported at 8s. ₩ bbl.; and a bark with Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, at 37s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 522 tons, (to arrive from Philadelphia,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl., with the usual ten ₩ cent. addition if to the Continent; an Italian bark, 575 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d., and £15 gratuity; another, 462 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 9s. 9d. Also, two ships, 1,260 and 906 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at 65s.@67s. 6d. And two ships, 956 and 905 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, (Oregon,) on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 9s. ₩ quarter....For a direct port in Bristol Channel an Italian bark, 386 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain at 9s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at ⅝c. ₩ lb....For Bremen by steam, 250 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ₩ lb., and 5,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 10,200 bushels Corn and 5,200 bushels Rye at 15c. ₩ bushel; 600 bbls. Apples at 6s. ₩ bbl.; 300 tcs. Lard at 60s.; 1,900 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 52s. 6d. for hhds and 37s. 6d. for cases, and 1,900 pks. Merchandise at equal to full market rates....For Hamburg, a German bark, 587 tons, reported with Phosphates, from the Gulf of Mexico, on private terms....For Cadiz, an American brig, 428 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Palermo and orders, an Italian brig, 200 tons, (to arrive) hence, with a full cargo of Lard, at 45s. ₩ ton, and £10 gratuity....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and £10 gratuity....For Barbados, a British schooner, about 165 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $2 850, gold....For Trinidad, a British brig, 303 tons, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 70c. ₩ bbl....For New-York, an American bark, 215 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions, which buyers demand. Wheat in fair demand but lower and very unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 96c.; No. 2 Spring, 92c.@94½c. cash, 94c. December; [illegible] Corn in fair demand and lower, but unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 35c. cash; 35c. December, and 36c. January; Rejected, 32½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 27c., cash, for No. 2 and 28c. December; Rejected, 25c. Rye quiet and unchanged; [illegible] Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, $1 25@$1 34. Provisions in fair demand and lower; Mess Pork, $11 50; Lard, 6¾c.@7c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short-rib Middles, 5¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 6c. Whisky in good demand at 89c. [illegible] Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The Wool market is very dull; prices unsettled and entirely nominal; holders have been slow to purchase on very favorable terms, and prices have declined a further decline of 1c. to 2c. ₩ lb. on Fleeces is different, however, to give reliable quotations for Fleeces [illegible] on the extreme figure for Double Extra Fleece, and if pressed upon the market, would not bring [illegible] Ohio and Michigan, and Wisconsin Fleeces, (ordinary lots) [illegible] would bring more than 40c. [illegible] Fleeces, has been [illegible] grade of Wool is from 30c. to 35c. [illegible] highest point [illegible] embraced No. 1 and Double Extra Ohio at 47c.@51c.; Michigan at 45c.; [illegible] Combing, 57c.@64c.; Scoured, 65c.@75c.; Unwashed Combing, [illegible] Washed Combing, [illegible] Fall California, 15c.@25c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,481 bbls.; Wheat, 233,100 bushels; Corn, 224,979 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 29,200 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Peas, 700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 161,746 bushels; Corn, 97,971 bushels; Oats, 45,790 bushels; Barley, 22,436 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Malt, 32,830 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 12,300 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Rail Shipments—[illegible] Canal Freights—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. To Albany [illegible] Grain market steady; sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 [illegible] White Wheat at $1 45; Corn quiet, [illegible] at $1 30. [illegible] Western Rye at $1 05. Provisions quiet and steady; Mess Pork, $15; Lard, 9c.; [illegible]

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—Flour steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $9 20 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee Club, $1 30. Corn quiet; sales 5,000 bushels at 85c. [illegible] Barley [illegible] Canada, [illegible] sales [illegible] terms. Corn Meal [illegible] Freights—Wheat, [illegible] Barley, [illegible] New-York, [illegible] Rye, 914,000 [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged; only small [illegible] Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 86c.@90c.; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible] Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 32½c.@33c. Oats dull and unchanged at 29½c. Rye dull and unchanged at 58c.@59c. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork nominal at $13. [illegible] Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,300 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; light receipts; sales at $1 25@$1 45. Corn in fair demand at 53c.@55c. Oats steady; sales, 40c.@42c. Rye steady at 60c.@65c. [illegible] Provisions quiet; Pork, $13 50; Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible] Lard [illegible] Whisky at 91c. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Cloverseed dull at $8@$8 25. Timothy—More doing at $3 20@$3 25. Flaxseed dull at $1 95. Flour—Market dull and unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, [illegible] Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 58; [illegible] Rye at 85c. Corn less active; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 60c. [illegible] Oats [illegible] Whisky held at 93c. for Western. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 75c.; do. Yellow, 68c.@69c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull and lower; Southern, 48c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye dull at 80c.@85c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $13 75@$14; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5½c.; [illegible] Bacon unchanged and fairly active; [illegible] Butter [illegible] Whisky dull at 92c. Hay [illegible]

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Wheat in fair supply and in moderate demand; sales, 10 cars White Canada on private terms, and 1,000 bushels Red and White State at $1 45@$1 50 [illegible] quiet and dull. [illegible] Oats quiet at [illegible] 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2, 97½c., cash; 97c. November; 98c. December. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. [illegible] Rye in fair demand [illegible] Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. [illegible] Receipts—[illegible] Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35c. Rosin quiet at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 50 for Hard; $4 75 for Yellow dip, and $3 50 for Soft. Tar firm at $2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The Printing Cloth market is stagnant; sales, 5,000 pieces 64x64, at 5c., cash, and 5,000 pieces do. at 5¼c., 30 days.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—20, Gilander vs. Nelson, &c.; [illegible] et al.; 77, The People, &c., Johnson vs. Green; 78, The People, &c., Bagley vs. Green; [illegible] vs. Green; 81, The People, &c.; [illegible] People, &c., Wood vs. Green; [illegible] 85, The People, &c.; [illegible] People, &c., Bigham vs. [illegible] 95, Farnham vs. Hamilton; [illegible] ting; 114, Keech vs. Keech; 125½, Miller vs. Bowden; [illegible] Marshall vs. Hammond.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until December.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by [illegible] ery vs. Old [illegible] Learned vs. Barnes, &c.; [illegible] 669, Claflin vs. [illegible] al.; 487, Coventry vs. [illegible] vs. Erie Railroad Company; [illegible] Marston; 801, [illegible] Mayor and Corporation of New-York; [illegible] Merritt, Executor; [illegible] 387½, Spratt [illegible] Hintermeister; [illegible] Burns vs. [illegible] 1811, Bronner [illegible] York; 1812, [illegible] New-York; [illegible] tion of New-York; [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—[illegible] 1334, Brown [illegible] son vs. Chittenden et al.; [illegible] Sheriff; 1220, [illegible] Heathcoat vs. [illegible] Garcia vs. [illegible] et al.; 832, [illegible] Dows vs. Griswold; [illegible] tees Town of [illegible] Company vs. [illegible] al.; 1248, [illegible] Phillips vs. [illegible] Hussey et al.; [illegible] Mayor, &c.; [illegible] 1262, Canby vs. Stedwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—557, [illegible] vs. Waugh; [illegible] omon vs. [illegible] Lauhin vs. [illegible] Hissong, [illegible] Cumming; [illegible] 815½, Frisbie [illegible] New-York Transportation Company; [illegible] mond et al. vs. [illegible] et al.; 653, Porte vs. Poillon.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—[illegible] Hart vs. Russell; [illegible] Coffey vs. Hone; [illegible] vs. Schlaefer; [illegible] vs. Cockrill et al.; [illegible] DeWitt et al.; [illegible] pany vs. Garrison; [illegible] al.; 716, Howland [illegible] vs. Voss; 47 [illegible] Hays.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—[illegible] ald vs. Mattlage; [illegible] Decker; 2011, Mower vs. Daly; 2012, Sauer vs. [illegible] 2245, Buckingham [illegible] stein vs. Markham; [illegible] 2364, Haggerty [illegible] 2490, Longmuir [illegible] 1946, Cunningham [illegible] 1858, McCauley [illegible] nue Railroad Company; [illegible] 1973, Merrick [illegible] Canary; 1677, [illegible] ecutor, vs. O'Connor; [illegible] pool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; [illegible] 839, Fisk [illegible] Act et al.; [illegible] New Kirchen [illegible] pany; 2243, [illegible] 1912, McGuire [illegible] istratrix, vs. [illegible] Schuyler vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; [illegible] Marvin vs. [illegible] Paine vs. Bergh; [illegible] Fire and Life [illegible] Meade Rubber Company; [illegible] 2423, Hauft [illegible] Union Telegraph [illegible] man, impleaded [illegible] surance Company; [illegible] Hagan vs. Doylan.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by [illegible] 3328, Hanson vs. Cook; [illegible] and Harlem Railroad Company; [illegible] New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; [illegible] child vs. Bentley; 2893, Loeb vs. Robinson; [illegible] Frank vs. Covert; [illegible] Furgeson vs. Lyon; 2856, [illegible] 3253, Kistner vs. [illegible] et al. vs. 2978, Howell vs. [illegible] Geoghen; 2756, Volk vs. [illegible] Shook.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by [illegible] Kremmler vs. [illegible] son; 2881, Cohen vs. Adams; [illegible] Crane; 2861, Gould vs. Tyler; 2502, [illegible] ley; 2780, 2697, Garland vs. Borden; 2641, Howell vs. [illegible] 1873, Mott vs. Brinckley; 2480, [illegible] vs. Gill; 2381, Schenck vs. Erie Railroad Company; 2561, Hullet vs. Hopkins; 3539, Stockton, J. vs. [illegible] Smith; 3520, Achston vs. Carroll; [illegible] Olney.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—3512, Schwaiser vs. Oppenheimer; [illegible] 2361, Raynor vs. Cayton; 3132, [illegible] Same vs. Same; 2822, Bryan vs. Johnston et al.; [illegible] Mayrique vs. Fenner; 2709, [illegible] vs. 3026, Miller vs. [illegible] 2710, Hanlon vs. Reilly; [illegible] Docher; 2546, Day vs. Siler; [illegible] Wright; 2929, Gwin vs. Godfrey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Callahan and Michael Doyle, robbery; John Tyler, felonious assault and battery; [illegible] Cahill, grand larceny; Thomas Carroll, felonious assault and battery; Casper Kurz, felonious assault and battery; Patrick O'Neil, burglary; [illegible] W. Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Patrick Erie, grand larceny; Bridget Burns, grand larceny; John Schoener, false pretenses; William Block, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Smith vs. the Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff; (see opinion.)

By Judge Fancher.

Von Rhode vs. Von Rhode; an order to be drawn conformably to the opinion settled upon two days' notice. In the matter of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; report of Referee confirmed, and orders for allowances to the Receiver and counsel granted. Post vs. Post; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

By Judge Barrett.

Mallick vs. Mallick; memorandum for counsel. In re Edwin Winters; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Satarice vs. Lent, et al.; application to confirm Referee's report granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Brown vs. Northrup et al.; Mauro Jr. vs. Stevenson, Walley vs. Stevenson; orders of reference. Wheeler vs. Baker et al.; default opened, with leave to defendant to answer, &c. Lowe vs. Rothstein; order for judgment and for writ of inquiry. Robinson vs. Ingersoll; order denying motion, with $10 costs, with liberty to renew. [illegible] et al.; Sherlock vs. Baker; [illegible] vs. France, Justice vs. Long; orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Langdon vs. Sea Cliff Grove and Methodist Camp Ground Association; Questions to be tried by jury settled.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, at 4 P. M. [illegible] for two stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 23. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES F. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID P. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council until TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for printing, indexing, and binding the Proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1872. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ESSIE JANE BEAMAN, plaintiff, against APOLLOS G. BEAMAN, Defendant.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Park row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1873. DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The complaint in the action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in said county, on the 25th day of October, 1873. DAVENPORT & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD BODMER, plaintiff, against MARIA THERESIA BODMER, defendant.—Summons.—To Maria Theresia Bodmer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873. SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of November, 1873. SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N10-law6wM

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of first-class makers, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO AND ORCHESTRAL ORGANS AND PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash or monthly payments, to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. A large assortment, for exhibitions and Sunday-school entertainments. M. E. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap, or at low prices on instalments, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 5 Union square, (No. 125 4th av.)

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale one of their sixteen feet organs; also two twelve-stop organs, one eight-stop and two one-manual, low for cash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—DAMAGED OR SECOND-hand hardware, wood-working machinery, and BUILDING MATERIALS, [illegible]

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, paralysis, and nervous diseases; [illegible] No. 51 West 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LES HUGUENOTS (Italian Opera) —Mme. Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Mr. G. L. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—NOTRE DAME—Mr. T. C. King, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Unofficial returns from nearly all the counties in the State, and estimates for the remainder, which will vary but little from the actual figures, make the Democratic majority on the State ticket 10,984. The Senate still stands seventeen Republicans, fourteen Democrats, and one Independent, although Senator MADDEN's meagre majority of thirty may be lost in the official count. On the other hand, the final canvass of the full vote may elect Mr. THOMPSON in the Twenty-third District, and it is still possible Mr. WOODWORTH has been chosen in the Twenty-sixth. Counting all the chances of the official canvass in their favor, the Republicans will have nineteen Senators, and counting all against them, they will have but sixteen, to fifteen Democrats, and one Independent. The Assembly becomes more favorable to the Republicans, as the list is corrected by fuller returns, and it now stands seventy-two Republicans to fifty-five Democrats, and one Independent. In any event, the Democrats will be powerless in the Legislature. The chief misfortune which has come upon the State by the result of the election is, therefore, Democratic ascendancy in the Canal Board. That in itself is sufficiently serious, but, happily, it is not made worse by the power to legislate for the canals in Democratic interests. The people have reason to rejoice that the victory of Mr. MORRISSEY proves somewhat barren.

Our readers will not fail to notice the advertisement of the great house of H. B. CLAFLIN, proposing to sell their stock of goods at largely reduced prices. This is a striking proof of the fact we have so frequently pointed out, that one of the consequences of the blow which commercial credit received by the panic must be a shrinkage in the prices of commodities generally. Those dealers are to be commended who are recognizing this fact, and preparing to clear themselves of the stocks which represent the prices of the past, and to commence business again on prices suited to the times. Messrs. CLAFLIN deserve great credit for the step they have taken. It will unlock money, and do more good than all the measures yet adopted by the Government.

We publish this morning a number of extracts from various Republican papers, principally in our own State, having reference to the result of the recent elections. They are intended to give a just impression of the views of the party as reflected by its journals. Our readers will not fail to notice the general sympathy manifested with the opinions already expressed in THE TIMES. The Republican press interprets the elections as an admonition to the party leaders that the recent course of those whom the party has placed in power is not satisfactory. The matters instanced as the cause of this dissatisfaction are in nearly every case the same. The Salary bill, the treatment of the Credit Mobilier scandal, the general conduct of the finances, the tendency to extravagant expenditure, and recklessness in making nominations—these are the things which Republican voters have given notice that they do not approve. It is a fortunate thing for the Republican Party, and for the country, that the journals of this party are ready to point out these things with so much independence and good sense.

Much interest will be felt in the session of the American Public Health Association, which commences in this City to-morrow. The schedule of reports and papers to be submitted, which we publish this morning, proves that the discussions of the association will direct public attention to matters which greatly concern the general welfare. Among the members are such practical and scientific hygienists as Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, Prof. J. S. NEWBURY, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, and others, whose suggestions are always valuable, and whose efforts in this field have already led to organized and intelligent action for the protection of the public health. The reports upon yellow fever and cholera in the South and Southwest must result in great benefits to society in showing communities threatened by these plagues how to guard against them. The association which meets to-morrow has done much in this direction, and we hope its work will receive that attention which its importance demands.

It is announced that Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, having resigned the office of United States Minister to Greece, will shortly resume the editorial management of the Troy *Times*. The return of Mr. FRANCIS to an active participation in the affairs of New-York must result in benefit to the Republican cause, of which he has always been a faithful and discriminating supporter. It is pleasant to know that he leaves the diplomatic service in the full confidence of the Government. In accepting the resignation Secretary FISH says:

> "The President, in accepting this resignation, directs me to express his sense of the able manner in which you have performed your duties as the representative of the United States at Athens. The public records attest the fidelity with which you have kept this department informed of the political state, and of the financial and commercial resources and condition of the Kingdom of Greece."

A letter which will be found elsewhere gives, in a succinct form, the causes of the Republican defeat in Wisconsin. It is from an experienced observer, and will repay reading.

A compact and interesting statement is published in another column of the work of the Methodist missions. The committee having them in charge meet in this City to-morrow to provide, as far as possible, for their support, and to arrange their organization. There is something almost heroic in the attempt to support movements of this kind on a scale so extensive in times like these. The great mass of the work is necessarily unselfish, and it is entirely dependent on gifts for its support. Doubtless those who have already devoted their means to it, will feel the claim of the work now proportioned to its needs rather than to the ease of giving; but there is no doubt that the committee will have to face "hard times."

The reaction against the Monarchists in France has been so marked that it is reported the Right have been forced to concede that MACMAHON's term shall be prolonged only five years, and that his official designation shall be "President of the Republic." It is not safe to suppose that affairs are permanently arranged, but it is evident that for the present the Monarchists cannot persist in an aggressive policy. Count DE CHAMBORD has done more for the Republic than its most sincere and intelligent friends were able to accomplish. Anything is possible in the politics of France, and the Bourbons may succeed in establishing the Republic.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We believe it may safely be said that privately the Republicans acknowledge the difficulties of the position in which their party is at this moment placed. They have, of course, to put up with the usual weary and stupid slang which political writers like the prescient Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES take to be so very funny and effective, to wit—that they have heard "something drop;" that the noise will be heard "above the din of the surf at Long Branch," and all the rest of the stale old jargon. This drivel should not prevent them from addressing themselves with quiet determination to the unquestionable wants and necessities of the people, which have found adequate expression solely through the Republican Party for many years past. Thus far the party has been true to the nation, and has, with all its faults and drawbacks, made a record for itself in history of which none of its leaders, past or present, have cause to be ashamed. It now remains to be seen whether it is capable of meeting the requirements of the present day, or whether it is destined to perish through its inability to grapple with a new series of problems which will put to the test the highest powers of statesmanship. Its past achievements are well known to the world, but it cannot expect to endure forever on the mere recollection of them. It must advance from point to point, or it will justly forfeit the confidence of the country, and the party which has long been excluded from power will be invited to take up the work which the Republicans are unable to perform. It must obey the laws that govern the destinies of parties in all constitutional countries, or be content to see itself superseded by a more energetic organization.

It ought to be obvious to the Republican leaders that such another session of the Legislature as the last which was held in this State, or another session of Congress like that which closed in the Spring, will utterly extinguish the party. In this State, months were wasted in idle wrangles, in mismanagement, and in bungling attempts to deal with urgent public business. This may not have been so much the fault of the leaders as of the material with which they had to deal, but the party has had to take the responsibility of all the mistakes. Nor ought we to complain of this. The public at large cannot be expected to apportion the blame for party failures among individuals. It deals with the party in the mass. In Congress the record was still more injurious. We frequently begged the Senators and Representatives to apply themselves to practical business, but the only "practical" measure which the people vividly recall is the odious Back-pay bill. It may be said that it is unjust to Congress thus to single out an unpopular measure, and take it as the representative work of the session. Yet the people cannot be blamed, for the Back-pay bill touched their interests very closely, and was certain to provoke resentment and indignation. Why the Republicans who voted for it and defended it never foresaw these consequences, has always been a mystery to us. This was one of the cases in which the party journals proved themselves much wiser than the party leaders. So far as we can recall, no important Republican journal failed to condemn the Back-pay bill from the time it was first proposed. Their remonstrances and warnings have been fully justified by subsequent events, although there are some prominent Republicans still living, and calling themselves intelligent beings, who say that the complaints about the bill in question were caused solely by the "hubbub" raised in the newspapers. That only shows how little they are able to feel the pulse of public opinion. Newspapers are only strong when they truly represent the thoughts and wishes of the general community.

If mistakes of this kind are to be repeated next Winter, the Republican Party will be utterly wiped out, and no newspapers or "orators" can save it. Some leaders may think they know better, but they will be wiser by and by. Indeed, it will not be sufficient for the party to avoid glaring errors. It must produce a new and definite policy—a broad, sound, and far-seeing policy—adapted to the new and critical circumstances in which we now find ourselves placed. It will not do to underrate the financial crisis, and say that it will all be over in "thirty days." Predictions founded upon ignorance and thoughtlessness are not very likely to be verified. There are few public men, Republican or Democrat, who seem to have any just idea of the causes which led to the present deplorable confusion in our finances and trade, or of the means by which it may be remedied. The Democrats simply treat it as a party question, and try to make political capital out of it—thus conclusively proving their complete unfitness to be intrusted with the task of extricating the country from its difficulties. The Republicans have thus far done nothing, although it is in the Republican newspapers that the most valuable contributions to the discussion of the question have appeared. We have offered our own columns very freely to writers of all shades of opinion, and in the letters of "Knickerbocker" alone there are facts and suggestions which might go far toward affording a solution of the problem.

Congress must take up the subject directly it meets—there ought not to be even the usual dilatoriness before the Christmas holidays. The Republicans may perhaps allow the Democrats to anticipate them, although it is hard to believe that this will happen. We shall be glad to see Senator CONKLING taking a position in the inevitable discussion which will be worthy of his abilities, and of the confidence which his party in this State has long reposed in him. He has carefully studied trade and financial questions, and this very year he worked assiduously upon the Transportation Committee. It will be very fitting that the ablest Republican in Congress from this State should take the lead in financial debates during the ensuing session. It is a great opportunity for any man, and it is impossible to suppose that Senator CONKLING is blind to it. For the sake of the Republican Party, we should be glad to see men of our own side acting with the requisite vigor and judgment in this emergency—but, if they fail, it will only remain to write a suitable epitaph over the grave of the Republican Party.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The capture by a foreign power, on the high seas, of a merchant vessel bearing our flag, and the forcible carrying of that vessel into a port of the captor, is an act which, whether explained or unexplained, is calculated to deeply offend our national susceptibilities. The arrest on the ocean, from under our flag, of persons, whether our fellow-citizens or not, the violent transportation of them to a foreign soil, and their summary execution for alleged offenses against the seizing power, are acts not less calculated to stir the emotions of the people of this country. At first sight all these actions seem to manifest at least an indifference to the rights and dignity of the United States. We refer, of course, to the recent capture of the *Virginius* by a Spanish armed cruiser, and to the summary execution in Cuba of four or five persons taken therefrom.

As to the vessel, it appears that she carried the flag of this nation, and that the proper officers of the United States have declared within a short time previous to her capture that she was entitled to carry it. Every one will admit that if the *Virginius rightfully* bore at the time of her capture the colors of this nation, she was a portion of our territory, and then as sacred from detention by a foreign power as is the State of New-York from invasion. In time of war this would be otherwise. Great Britain has, to be sure, originated and vindicated the right to visit and search by her public armed ships the merchant vessels of another nation, *in time of peace*, either to recover deserters from her navy, or to suppress the slave trade; but this right we have resisted. But the recent capture of the *Virginius* can be vindicated on no such ground. We are not informed upon what rules of public law, if any, Spain will attempt to uphold the act of the *Tornado*. We can only conjecture it will be claimed at Madrid that the *Virginius* was not legally and in reality an American vessel, or entitled to carry or display our flag, and was taken while engaged in an enterprise forbidden and denounced by our laws. A difficulty with the first part of this claim is, that the Government at Washington had declared a little time before her seizure that she was recognized as an American vessel. Her character, to be sure, may have changed; she may have fraudulently displayed our flag as a cover for illegal or piratical enterprises; and if Spain establishes that fact, or that she had good reason to believe it to be true when she arrested the *Virginius*, what will the rules of public law and international comity require of us? Would any suspicions or any facts have warranted her capture so long as she displayed our national flag? The subject underwent very elaborate discussion in the Senate of the United States in 1858, on a debate growing out of the conduct of England in the Gulf of Mexico in her efforts to suppress the slave trade. On that occasion Mr. SEWARD said: "The true principle is this: As there may be pirates at sea as well as culprits on land, any person who may choose to challenge another as being an unjust and dangerous person, may either arrest or detain him, but he does so at his peril. If the person proves to be a culprit he is abandoned to the hands of justice; but if he turns out to be innocent, then the person arresting him is the aggressor, and is bound to give satisfaction. The principle is applicable to nations as well as individuals." Is not this the true test of the rights of nations on the public highways of the sea—and if it shall turn out that the *Virginius* was deceitfully, fraudulently, illegally, and piratically using our flag on the ocean, what satisfaction or explanation should we demand of Spain? If, on the other hand, it shall turn out that she was an honest, lawful trader, conforming in all respects with our Navigation laws, and authorized by our Government to do as she did, there will not be any diversity of opinion as to the gravity of the act of Spain, or the amplitude of the atonement she must render.

The second branch of the occurrences which so excite all classes of our people is the summary execution of the persons found on board the *Virginius*; and as to this it is stated that the unfortunate men had been *previously* tried and convicted, in Cuba, for offenses punishable by Spanish law with death. To be sure, they had not been arrested, or arraigned, or confronted with the witnesses against them, according to our system of criminal trials. They, if tried and condemned at all before capture on the *Virginius*, under the forms of Spanish law, had been tried and condemned in their absence—and in this country that would be no trial at all. But our ways are not Spanish ways, and there are to-day in this City many men tried and condemned in Cuba while in New-York, and "gazetted" in the official journals of the island as liable to suffer death when caught. Of that class were RYAN, VERONA, DEL SOL, and CESPEDES. One or two of them had escaped from Spanish arrest and confinement. To be sure, a treaty between Spain and this country provides that "citizens of each arrested within the jurisdiction of the other for debt, or alleged offenses, are to be prosecuted by order and authority of *law* only, and according to the regular course of proceedings," and "to be allowed to employ such advocates, &c., as they may judge proper." But whose or what "law" is referred to? The "law" of the arresting, or of some other power? How many of the unfortunate men were citizens of this nation we are not told, and it is only for our own citizens that we are entitled to make reclamation for the execution.

The situation for the Administration is in some respects trying and difficult, as is every situation like this, which strongly enlists popular passion at home or abroad on one side or the other. There must be thoroughness and caution in ascertaining the facts, and then firmness, promptness, and vigor of action. If Spain has been guilty of wrong or insult to our power and dignity, her atonement must be correspondent therewith; but if she has only done what, under like circumstances, we should have done, then no mere demagogism at home should or can prevent this Government from saying so.

We have reason to believe that many of the expeditionists captured on the *Virginius* were recruited and drilled in this City, under the leadership of DEL SOL, and in palpable violation of our national laws and duties to Spain. If other similar projects are on foot in New-York, the Administration should vigorously repress them until, at least, Congress, in its wisdom, makes such things lawful in a domestic sense, whatever they may be in the domain of international law. This City has to-day many Cubans in it who are thrown out of employment by the recent financial disturbances, and are in destitute circumstances. These poor men are at this moment especially under the influence of persons who see no harm in making this port a military base for recruitment and departure of military expeditions against Cuba. Humanity, at least, demands that the expedition by the *Virginius*, and its miscarriage, be not repeated.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

Some of the citizens of the Sixteenth Assembly District set a good example, which might be imitated by the tax-payers' associations and other societies of property-holders with more profit than they now derive from their resolutions and talk. The district referred to extends from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, and from Fourth avenue to the East River; and that part east of the Third avenue comprises about as many grog shops as can be crowded in the space, all of which seem to flourish upon the quantity of horrid mixtures they sell to the mechanics and laborers who occupy the tenement-houses which are on every block. Of course, the district is thoroughly Democratic—so much so that the party can afford to divide its vote, and yet retain its supremacy. The Republicans, instead of putting up a candidate of their own, have, for the last three elections, preferred to take one of the Democratic candidates, which would have been very well if either of the candidates had been a proper man; but they have not even taken the one who was the least objectionable. Last year they distributed the tickets of JIM IRVING, the notorious rough, who had been compelled to resign his seat in a former Assembly, in order to avoid expulsion. The consideration was that IRVING would induce his crowd to support for the office of Alderman one CREGAN. Neither IRVING nor CREGAN succeeded, and one would have thought no more such bargains could have been proposed between the same organizations. This year the choice was between NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, a rum-seller, and PETER WOODS, neither of them fitted for the position, but the latter rather to be preferred, because he followed a respectable business, that of a house-painter. Apollo Hall nominated the vendor of toddies, and agreed to help nominate and elect Mr. CREGAN (who is a soldier of the late war, and a most intelligent man, worthy of better business) to the office of Coroner, in consideration that HAUGHTON's name should be dealt out at the Republican booths. Both candidates were in the field weeks before the election, and devoted themselves with assiduity to the canvass.

Each visited every rum-hole in the ward, while their followers paraded every night with all the noisy demonstrations peculiar to people of their class, whose real estimate of the value of a legislator's services is based upon the number of offices or jobs he can obtain for "the boys," and the amount of money he can disburse.

Disgusted with this state of things, the Council of Political Reform determined to ascertain how many voters there were in the district who would sustain a respectable candidate presented to their choice, without any other appliance than advertising his name, and providing one man at each poll with an unpretending bag of ballots. Of course no candidate on a forlorn hope could be expected to invest money in such a campaign, and they determined to bear the expense themselves. So, four days before the election, they brought out JOSEPH B. VARNUM, and it is surprising that, with so little effort, he should have polled as many as eleven hundred votes—one-fifth of the poll. He was, of course, not elected; but the appearance of the ticket produced a great scare in the camp, each candidate fearing it would draw off votes from his ticket; and, if it comes to be understood that there will always be a third ticket hereafter, there can be little doubt the Democratic managers will bestir themselves to present better candidates to the people. An independent ticket which, on a light registry, and with only a four days' canvass, polls 1,100 votes this year, will be almost certain to do much more on a full and careful canvass another year. All that is needed in any ward to put such tickets in the field is a moderate supply of funds to pay for advertising, and distributing votes. In no other way than this do we see any prospect of improvement in candidates. The convention at the Cooper Institute, over which Prof. DWIGHT presided, was intended to accomplish this very thing in all the benighted districts of the City; but, owing to the panic in the money market, the means could not be obtained, and their recommendations amounted to nothing. Twenty thousand dollars a year could, in the hands of respectable men, who are not themselves office-seekers, do an immense deal of good in aiding such local independent tickets as that in the Sixteenth District.

A DISGRACEFUL PERFORMANCE.

We are not of the number of those sentimentalists who believe that "hanging is the worst use a man can be put to," if by hanging is simply meant the punishment of death. There are many men who are better out of the world than in it, and of these WADE, the wretch who was executed at Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, on Thursday last, appears to have been one. He committed a most shocking murder on two inoffensive old people, for which, up to the very last, he manifested not only no repentance, but rather a ferocious pride and exultation. On the scaffold he blasphemed, and seems altogether to have been as nearly a wild beast as it is possible to be and yet retain the semblance of humanity. Apart from other considerations, it is a very grave misfortune that the execution of such a villain should be so conducted as to excite a feeling of sympathy, or any feeling but one of satisfaction. Yet that is just the undesirable result that the execution of WADE achieved.

When the drop fell, the rope was so long that the condemned man actually struck the ground, and he had to be dragged back, half fainting, to the scaffold, to be properly and finally strangled to death. This was done in the presence of a partly horrified, partly jeering, but, we may be sure, wholly unbenefited, mob. Such executions as this, indeed public executions generally, foster rather than repress crime, more particularly crimes of violence. At least, their tendency is to foster the interest of brutality and ferocity, in which such offenses arise. It does not seem clear that hanging is the very best method of putting criminals to death. The accumulated thought and progress of nineteen centuries ought, one would think, to have found by this time a more satisfactory method of inflicting the death penalty than one which the greatest skill cannot render less than painful and revolting to sight and to imagination, and the least awkwardness makes positively hideous. In Dublin, quite recently, a felon was actually decapitated by a miscalculation of the hangman. But so long as men have to be put to death for the good of society, and we can find no fitter means for the purpose than hanging, let them at least be hanged decently, privately, and as painlessly as possible by persons who know their unhappy business well enough to avoid horrors like this. Such bungling shocks every sentiment of humanity and makes justice itself to the common apprehension take on almost the repulsiveness of murder.

Another point in which the Wade execution invites reprehension is the length of the prayer made by the officiating clergyman at the scaffold. That good man deemed it necessary to keep the hapless wretch shivering upon the drop, with the halter about his neck, for nearly half an hour while he poured forth his pious eloquence. Doubtless he acted with the best intentions in the world, and from the sincerest conviction of duty. Yet none the less so long a delay in such a crisis seems cruel, not to say indecent. Exercises of such length had better be concluded within the prison walls, and mercy dictates that after the criminal sets foot upon the scaffold, the briefest possible term should be set to his agony. Upon the propriety of executing the death penalty in the presence of a promiscuous and howling mob we need not speak. Public executions are simply relics of barbarism, and if WADE's execution had been as decently and skillfully performed as it was the reverse, it would none the less have been a disgrace to the community and to the State where it occurred.

STATEN ISLAND'S NEW ENTERPRISES.

Considering the manifold advantages of Staten Island as a place of residence for New-Yorkers, it is a pity that the property-owners have not hitherto been more keenly alive to their own interests. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that if they had been imbued with the spirit that actuates their neighbors on the opposite side of the Kill von Kull, the population of the island would be at least ten times greater than it is. There is no use, however, in lamenting because the opportunities of the past were allowed to go unnoticed. What has to be thought of now is, how shall the opportunities of the present be turned to account. It may be said at the beginning of any discussion of this question, that the first and most important work to be accomplished is the breaking down of everything that takes the shape of a monopoly. The facilities for transit must be increased to compete with the New-Jersey railroads. Putting on a steam-boat in July and taking her off in August or September, in obedience to the wishes of the monopolists, results only in driving away new-comers and retarding the general progress. Season after season during several years past, trifling of this kind has been continued, and will still go on, if the property-owners do not plant their feet squarely down and declare that they will stop it. The ferry companies, that pretend to furnish rapid transit at present, argue, as a matter of course, that it would be impossible to make two lines, from each side of the island, clear the ordinary working expenses, much less pay a dividend on the capital stock. This argument has, apparently, carried conviction to many minds. If it were otherwise, each attempt to produce a healthy competition would not have had such a farcical ending. The great difficulty with the Staten Islanders was that they were not willing to sink money in enterprises that did not give assurance of immediate profit. They could not foresee that it would be a first-rate investment to run free lines of ferry-boats to and from New-York. As an advertisement, this idea of free lines could scarcely be bettered; but all the requirements of the case might be met by exacting a fare of three cents for each foot passenger. This would bring it down to the level of the rates charged by the New-York and New-Jersey ferries, and, if maintained for four or five years, would do more to enhance the value of property and increase the population than the publication of a million newspaper articles in praise of the scenery of Staten Island. Rapid transit having been permanently secured, the next consideration should be healthfulness. The facilities for cheap and thorough drainage are so much superior to those of New-Jersey that there is no room for making a comparison. The land is nearly all so high above the water which surrounds it that the cost of drainage would be comparatively light. For immediate purposes, there would be no necessity for thorough draining beyond the villages that extend along either shore. The rest could be done as occasion required. The spirit of enterprise having once been fairly aroused, the wheel of progress would run on in spite of all obstructions. What is needed is a fair start, and there is some reason to expect that this will be made before next Spring.

Already there are evidences of an awakening. The old line of ferry-boats, with which is associated the terrible explosion and loss of life on board the *Westfield*, it appears, is about to have opposition. The brewers have suffered to such an extent from exorbitant charges and lack of courtesy that they have decided to build slips at Stapleton and elsewhere on the south shore, purchase ferry-boats, and operate a line of their own. The Vanderbilt line charges ten cents for foot passengers. The brewers propose to reduce the fare to three cents. It is to be hoped that nothing may interfere to prevent them from carrying out their project. As we have said before, the island is sadly in need of healthy competition, and the more of it that can be had the better.

Another enterprise of importance is that which contemplates the building of docks and warehouses at the Quarantine Landing. The ground for the purpose is understood to have been already purchased, and the arrangements made for beginning and pushing the work to completion. The object of those engaged in the scheme, it seems, is to induce some of the European and Southern steamship companies to have their vessels unloaded and passengers landed at the point indicated. Even after allowing for lighterage, the reduced rates for storage and wharfage, it is asserted, will be the means of effecting a considerable saving. It is intended to erect improved grain elevators, and to have the new warehouses in all respects superior to any at present in use in either Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, or New-York. Attractive as the project is, the "old residents," singular to say, are opposed to it tooth and nail. The docks, they think, will give shelter to obnoxious vessels, and the warehouses storage-room for rectified petroleum. They further believe that the presence of such warehouses would encourage capitalists to establish factories for refining crude petroleum, and as a consequence they regard the scheme in its entirety as "fatal to the welfare of the island." A protest has been made to the Trustees of New-Brighton against the erection of the docks. To some of the residents of Staten Island, trade of any kind is, we have no doubt, exceedingly offensive. They love the island for its scenery, and for its cool breezes in Summer, and would like to preserve these attractions as long as possible. However, the question, as we understand it, is: Would the erection of the proposed docks and warehouses be calculated to increase the prosperity of the island? If this should be answered in the affirmative by a majority of the islanders, the memorial of the "old residents" ought not to prevail.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on fifth page of "Knickerbocker's" letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WILLIAM PAGE'S LECTURE.

The announcement that Mr. William Page, the famous artist, who for the past two years has been President of the Academy of Design, is about to lecture at Steinway Hall, will fill all literary and artistic circles with the sincerest pleasure. The lecture will be given on Friday evening, and the subject will be "The Mask of Shakespeare." To enter into any description of this would be to anticipate Mr. Page, who is qualified beyond all men to speak upon the subject. He has made the works of Shakespeare a special study, and when he became interested in the German discovery, he brought to bear upon the matter an amount of knowledge which was unequaled. To this he added a power of analysis which has distinguished him from all living artists in this country, and a synthetical capacity which is one of the essential qualities of all true painters. With these qualifications he united an enthusiasm which can only be realized by those who know the gentleman. The respect which the general public entertains for his genius, reinforced by the warm love which his friends feel for him personally, will undoubtedly result in gaining for him as numerous a body of hearers as the house will hold. His lecture will be illustrated by drawings of various portraits of Shakespeare, reproduced from authentic photographs, for the occasion, and by the plaster mask which he has built up from photographs of the original, now in Germany. He will probably show, also, the sketch which he has made of the colossal statue of Shakespeare, which it is his desire to create for the Centennial proximately, but ultimately for the adornment of New-York City.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—A heavy south-easterly rain-storm has prevailed all day. The steamer Alhambra arrived from Charlottetown, but did not proceed to Boston on account of the storm. The steamer Viking, with flour and a general cargo, grounded at the wharf in Sydney, C. B., yesterday morning. She stove a hole in her and filled. The ship Richard Robinson, which was towed in here last evening, proves a valuable prize for the steamer Abyssinia. She had fourteen and one-half feet of water in her hold when fallen in with by the Abyssinia. She is now at the wharf being pumped out.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert given at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, by Mr. Strakosch, was attended by as large an audience as could find room within the limits of the house. Almost all the artists of the Academy of Music appeared, and nearly every number of the liberal programme was redemanded. The band, under the direction of Mr. Behrens, contributed the overtures to "Oberon" and "Fra Diavolo," and the march from "Tannhauser." Signor Del Puente sang "Il Lamento del Vate," by Signor Marotta, and the pretty romance from "Don Pasquale," "Bella siccome un angelo." The first-named piece, *anglice*, "The Bard's Lament," was performed yesterday for the first time. Its merits as a composition, in spite of the evident unfamiliarity of the orchestra with the parts, were apparent at once, and their effectiveness, heightened by the fine voice and impassioned delivery of Signor Del Puente, caused the piece to be encored and done anew. Mlle. Ostava Torriani recited neatly "Deh vieni," from "Le Nozze," and "Amor, sull'ali rosee," from "Il Trovatore." Miss Annie Louise Cary delivered "He was Despised" with her wonted breadth of style, and was prominent in the trio from Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," and the duo, "Quis est homo," (with Mlle. Torriani,) from "Stabat Mater," which compositions, with an "Ave Maris Stella," constituted the claim of the concert to be called sacred. The "Ave Maria," by Proch, is more graceful than profound; as sung by M. Capoul, who seems always bent upon wooing somebody or something, it pleased so much that its repetition was insisted upon. M. Wieniawski supplied the violin accompaniment to the air, and the distinguished virtuoso also interpreted, as announced, his own beautiful composition on themes from "Faust," and Vieuxtemps' "Rêverie." There was a great deal of applause throughout the evening, but M. Wieniawski's performances elicited the loudest and longest, and the "Rêverie" had to be supplemented by the same composer's "St. Patrick's Day"—doubtless selected in a spirit of mischief, which every one present appeared to share—and Paganini's "Carneval." When we add that M. Maurel sang again "Eri tu," from "Un Ballo," and was encored, and that the quartet from "Rigoletto" was the final element of the entertainment, we need say no more of Mr. Strakosch's second concert.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" will be done at the Academy of Music this evening. We have already printed the distribution of the rôles. It includes Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signori Campanini, Del Puente, Nannetti and M. Maurel.

THEATRICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

To-night Bulwer's drama of "Richelieu" will be produced at Booth's Theatre, with Edwin Booth as the great Cardinal. The unexampled popularity which has hitherto attended his engagement will certainly not be lessened by his performance in this rôle, which all allow to be among his happiest efforts. ....At the Grand Opera-house "A Flash of Lightning" will be presented for the first time, with all the wealth of detail and perfection of arrangement for which the management is famous. The favorite pantomimist, Mr. G. L. Fox, appears in the character of the steam-boat clerk, and Mr. C. K. Fox is a nervous passenger. Between them the comic element will be as fully sustained as the melo-dramatic by the rest of the company...."Ours" will reproduced at Wallack's with all the old favorites in the leading rôles. The piece will be continued throughout the week and at the Saturday matinée....At the Olympic Mr. Robert McWade is still delighting the public with his impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle*, which, it is understood, will be continued to the end of this pleasing factor's engagement....The Broadway Theatre is graced to-night by the presence of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, who reappears in New-York in the rôle of *Mercy Merrick* in "The New Magdalen," the piece being the genuine dramatic version of the author, Mr. Wilkie Collins. Miss Bella Golden plays *Grace Roseberry*, and Mr. H. H. Wood *Julian Gray*.... "The Geneva Cross," which has surprised and delighted everybody, will be continued for this week only at the Union Square Theatre, and doubtless there are many who will see it withdrawn with regret. But the pressure to see "The Wicked World," with Miss Clara Morris in the leading rôle of *Selene*, has compelled the management to close the performance long before the public was tired of the piece. It will, without doubt, be reproduced at some future time....At Niblo's the piece is the same as of old but not the same. It is the "Black Crook," but with a perpetual kaleidoscopic changing of attractions. The public insists upon the retention of some favorite "bits," but with these exceptions the presentation varies both in the superb ballets and the exquisite scenery. It is this liberality of management which has given the "Black Crook" such an enduring hold upon New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

The wonderful combination of museum, menagerie, and circus which is known to the public as Barnum's Show is still at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. It is superfluous to say that the enormous tent is crowded all day long, for from the first day that Mr. Barnum went into this business he has catered so admirably for the amusement and instruction of the public that his presence in a city has everywhere been hailed with joy. There will be weeping and wailing among the children when the announcement is definitely made that the great show is going away. This, however, we trust will not be for some time. The two daily performances afford to every one the most heartfelt satisfaction from the splendor of the paraphernalia, the startling character of the horsemanship, and the sensational feats of the acrobats and trapezists. The museum and the menagerie are for many still more attractive than the scenes in the ring, and in the latter, especially, visitors will recognise some old friends of the Central Park—notably, a fine ostrich which looks as if it would like to be back again, its present quarters being somewhat limited.

THE EFFECT OF GOOD NOMINATIONS.

Hon. H. G. Eastman was nominated in 1871 for the Assembly, and before the election his Democratic competitor withdrew from the contest, and he ran alone, getting all the votes in the district. In 1872 Mr. Eastman withdrew, and declined to have his name presented for a renomination, and the Second District was carried by the Democracy nearly 1,400 majority, the City of Poughkeepsie giving the Democratic nominee a majority of 904. This year Mr. Eastman was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for Assembly, and the result shows his strength, for the city gives him a majority of 558 while the Democratic State ticket and Senator had a handsome majority—the Senator, 386. The Mayor will be one of the most popular hard-working members of the majority, and will take his place among the foremost Republicans in the State.

BILLIARDS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A match game of billiards for $1,000 was played at Kingsbury Hall last night. Two thousand spectators were present. The contestants were Maurice Daly, of New-York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. The game was the French carom, Daly giving Slosson odds of 100 in 600. The game commenced slow, both playing brilliantly at times, and again missing the simplest shots. Toward the close, Daly, although behind, played with great nerve, and when on the point of winning the game, a "kiss" defeated him.

SCORE.

Slosson, with odds	60
Daly	59

The largest runs made were: Daly, 44; Slosson, 38. The winner's average was 5 58-100; the loser's 6 8-11. The game closed at 12:45 this morning.

STRIKE OF PRINTERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Yesterday the printers in the *Journal* and *Register* offices were notified that after that date the price of composition would be reduced from forty to thirty-five cents, whereupon the printers struck. The papers were issued as usual.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The following table presents the latest reports and estimates of the majorities by counties for Secretary of State, at the election in this State on Tuesday, compared with the majorities in 1871:

Counties.	1871. Rep. Maj.	1871. Dem. Maj.	1873. Rep. Maj.	1873. Dem. Maj.
Albany	....	1243	....	2400
Allegany	2876	....	1000	....
Broome	1142	....	981	....
Cattaraugus	1521	....	1000	....
Cayuga	2660	....	2075	....
Chautauqua	3167	....	1100	....
Chemung	....	316	....	136
Chenango	1614	....	500	....
Clinton	145	....	....	100
Columbia	....	48	....	752
Cortland	1513	....	900	....
Delaware	1055	....	900	....
Dutchess	2462	....	....	655
Erie	837	....	1200	....
Essex	1133	....	500	....
Franklin	936	....	875	....
Fulton and Ham.	....	72	200	....
Genesee	1233	....	900	....
Greene	....	546	....	600
Herkimer	1166	....	800	....
Jefferson	2007	....	1174	....
Kings	....	9156	....	4125
Lewis	326	....	....	98
Livingston	810	....	914	....
Madison	1815	....	1218	....
Monroe	697	....	24	....
Montgomery	269	....	100	....
New-York	....	29189	....	31981
Niagara	780	....	666	....
Oneida	1919	....	1524	....
Onondaga	2234	....	1400	....
Ontario	1212	....	300	....
Orange	1762	....	240	....
Orleans	1230	....	896	....
Oswego	2200	....	1776	....
Otsego	97	....	....	450
Putnam	24	....	100	....
Queens	....	611	....	438
Rensselaer	....	193	800	....
Richmond	....	189	....	131
Rockland	....	275	....	668
St. Lawrence	5988	....	4000	....
Saratoga	2108	....	1750	....
Schenectady	213	....	400	....
Schoharie	....	1162	....	1358
Schuyler	325	....	305	....
Seneca	....	777	....	931
Steuben	1129	....	....	300
Suffolk	1072	....	638	....
Sullivan	....	456	....	700
Tioga	1112	....	500	....
Tompkins	1284	....	200	....
Ulster	390	....	48	....
Warren	394	....	100	....
Washington	2361	....	1200	....
Wayne	1470	....	1250	....
Westchester	2151	....	....	100
Wyoming	1483	....	305	....
Yates	868	....	180	....
Total	63140	44233	34939	45923
	44233			34939
Majority	18907			10984

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following list of the members elected to the Legislature of this State has been carefully revised by the latest returns. Possibly the official canvass will show that the Republicans have elected their candidates for the Senate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Districts, and have been defeated in the Tenth. The vote in all of these is close. If these changes should not be authorized, and it is doubtful if they are, the Republicans will have seventeen Senators, the Democrats fourteen, and there will be one member, heretofore a Republican, who was nominated as a farmers' candidate and elected with the assistance of the Democrats. The Assembly will contain seventy-two Republicans, fifty-five Democrats, and one Independent Republican:

THE SENATE.

Dist.
1. John A. King.
2. John W. Coe.
3. John C. Jacobs.
4. *John Fox.
5. James W. Booth.
6. Jacob A. Gross.
7. Thomas A. Ledwith.
8. Hugh H. Moore.
9. William H. Robertson.
10. Edward M. Madden.
11. Benjamin Ray.
12. Roswell A. Parmenter.
13. Jesse C. Dayton.
14. Henry C. Connolly.
15. Webster Wagner.
16. Franklin W. Tobey.

Dist.
17. Wells S. Dickinson.
18. A. C. Middleton, (Ind.)
19. Samuel S. Lowery.
20. Archibald C. McGowan.
21. Charles Kellogg.
22. Daniel P. Wood.
23. Wm. Youmans, Jr.
24. John H. Selkreg.
25. William B. Woodin.
26. William Johnson.
27. George B. Bradley.
28. Jarvis Lord.
29. Dan. H. Cole.
30. Abijah J. Wellman.
31. John Ganson.
32. Albert G. Dow.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Dist. ALBANY.
1. Fred. Schiffardecker.
2. Leopold C. G. Kshinka.
3. Terrence J. Quinn.
4. Waters W. Braman.

ALLEGANY.
O. T. Stacy.

BROOME.
George Sherwood.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. *Commodore P. Vedder.
2. *John Manley.

CAYUGA.
1. *Leonard F. Hardy.
2. Erastus H. Hussey.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. *Francis B. Brewer.
2. *John D. Hiller.

CHEMUNG.
Edmund Miller.

CHENANGO.
Harris H. Beecher.

CLINTON.
*Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA.
1. Henry Lawrence.
2. Alonzo H. Farrar.

CORTLAND.
*George W. Phillips.

DELAWARE.
1. Benjamin J. Bassett.
2. *Matthew Griffin.

DUTCHESS.
1. *James Mackin.
2. †Harvey G. Eastman.

ERIE.
1. Patrick Hanrahan.
2. Joseph W. Smith.
3. *Franklin A. Alberger.
4. John Nice.
5. Robert B. Foote.

ESSEX.
Gardner Pope.

FRANKLIN.
*John P. Badger.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
John Sunderlin.

GENESEE.
*Elbert Townsend.

GREENE.
Horatio S. Lockwood.

HERKIMER.
Warner Miller.

JEFFERSON.
1. *Elon Persons.
2. Hugh Smith.

KINGS.
1. *James F. Donohue.
2. John J. Allen.
3. Michael J. Coffey.
4. Theo. N. Melvin.
5. †Eugene D. Berri.
6. *Jacob Worth.
7. Stephen J. Colahan.
8. George C. Bennett.
9. John McGroarty.

LEWIS.
John Herrick.

LIVINGSTON.
†Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1. *Edward C. Philpot.
2. *Henry W. Carpenter.

MONROE.
1. *George A. Goss.
2. George Taylor.
3. *Leonard Burritt.

MONTGOMERY.
Isaac S. Frost.

NEW-YORK.
1. James Healey.
2. William P. Kirk.
3. James Hayes.
4. James Ryan.
5. Austin Leake.
6. Matthew Patten.
7. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
8. George Scherman.
9. George B. Deane, Jr.
10. Louis C. Waehner.
11. Knox McAfee.
12. Francis Murray.
13. Charles S. Spencer.
14. James Daly.

Dist. NEW-YORK.
15. Joseph Blumenthal.
16. Peter Woods.
17. Andrew Blessing.
18. Bernard Biglin.
19. Thos. O'Callaghan.
20. John D. Coughlin.
21. Henry W. Genet.

NIAGARA.
1. Artemus W. Comstock.
2. Orville C. Bordwell.

ONEIDA.
1. †Geo. W. Chadwick.
2. Arthur F. Brown.
3. John J. Parry.
4. Griffith O. Jones.

ONONDAGA.
1. Thomas G. Alvord.
2. George Barrow.
3. Charles Simons.

ONTARIO.
1. Stephen J. Hammond.
2. *Cyrillo S. Lincoln.

ORANGE.
1. *Augustus Denniston.
2. Charles B. Wood.

ORLEANS.
*Elisha S. Whalen.

OSWEGO.
1. George B. Sloan.
2. *Willard Johnson.
3. Justus L. Bulkley.

OTSEGO.
1. William H. Ely.
2. Henry Thorp.

PUTNAM.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

QUEENS.
1. *L. Bradford Prince
2. *James M. Oakley.

RENSSELAER.
1. Wm. V. Cleary.
2. Robert Dickson.
3. Jacob M. Whitbeck.

RICHMOND.
Stephen D. Stephens, Jr.

ROCKLAND.
William Knapp.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Seth C. Pope.
2. *Dolphus L. Lynde.
3. Jonah Sanford.

SARATOGA.
1. *George West.
2. Geo. S. Batcheller.

SCHENECTADY.
Daniel P. McQueen.

SCHOHARIE.
John B. Hoag.

SCHUYLER.
Harmon L. Gregory.

SENECA.
Wm. C. Hazleton.

STEUBEN.
1. Stephen D. Shattuck.
2. Charles F. Houghton.

SUFFOLK.
Nathan D. Petty.

SULLIVAN.
*George M. Beebe.

TIOGA.
*Jerome B. Landfield.

TOMPKINS.
William L. Bostwick.

ULSTER.
1. Robert A. Snyder.
2. Hector Abeel.
3. John D. Winfield.

WARREN.
Austin W. Holden.

WASHINGTON.
1. Alexander R. Law.
2. Emerson E. Davis.

WAYNE.
1. E. W. Gurnee.
2. Henry M. Clark (Ind.)

WESTCHESTER.
1. †William Cauldwell.
2. Amherst Wight, Jr.
3. *James W. Husted.

WYOMING.
Sam. W. Tewksbury.

YATES.
George W. Spencer.

* Members of the last House.
† Members of a preceding Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT AND ITS CAUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

The telegraph has given to you before this the result of the election in this State. There is no room for any doubt as to the general complexion; no occasion for waiting for fuller returns. The result is overwhelming and conclusive so far as the present Republican ascendency is concerned. The majority for the whole "Reform" (as it was called,) State Ticket, will be anywhere from five to twelve thousand. The lower branch of the Legislature will be overwhelmingly "Reform," and the upper branch doubtful, with the chances in favor of the "Reformers." There will be a clear "Reform" majority on joint ballot, though just now, I think of nothing in which that joint ballot will prove of any great advantage, as no United States Senator is to be chosen this year.

The causes which have led to this revolution are several. First and most prominent is, probably, the dissatisfaction of the German and foreign element generally with the Prohibitory Liquor law. There was enacted in this State, a couple of years since, [illegible] similar to that of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, on the subject of the sale of liquor. Our Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the law, as did the Court of Illinois, and other States. This left no means of getting rid of the enactment except through the Legislature and State administration, which led to a strong combination against the party in power, and one which having a direct, clear, and understandable purpose to accomplish, worked in a very direct, clear, and understandable way to accomplish it. It was one of those questions which did not require much argument, and about which all interested, directly and indirectly, needed no particular labor to stir them up. That interest has been active, zealous, and liberal in the use of means. The result must be largely ascribed to its labors.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is a farmer, and is no doubt a member of a grange. That also has had its effect.

In the Republican State Convention, what was called the "slate," was smashed, and the ticket was nominated without harmonizing its parts and in confusion. When it was done it was found that the German element had not been consulted at all in its construction, while the Norwegians had two candidates on; and, in personality also, the ticket was not strong. But it could not be corrected, and this was another of the causes which led to defeat.

The Credit Mobilier, the salary increase, back and front, was very objectionable, and when all these were defended by Senator Carpenter, and tacitly assented to by Senator Howe, the dissatisfaction among Republicans was strong, which was another and important element of defeat.

On the other hand, the reform ticket was gotten up so that it harmonized all the dissatisfied elements. The union on it was full and thorough.

On a tolerably full vote, the result is as it is. What of the future? Is the Republican strength and ascendency broken for all time?

In my judgment this depends almost entirely upon how the party which has thus suddenly and unexpectedly come into power uses that power. The chances against it using it judiciously preponderate, as it seems to me. It has no understood, defined, nor settled purposes of action. It is composed of incongruous elements. It is not yet certain it can repeal the Liquor law, although that is the best-defined issue on which it has attained power. While it has had much of its strength from anti-monopolists, as they are called, it is highly probable that it will be more thoroughly under the control of the railroads, and especially the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, than any party before in existence. It will find ready for it, also, a multitude of little objectionable jobs, repudiated heretofore by the Republicans, which it will be difficult to manage without indorsing, and which will prove damaging to it. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that while the Republican strength is badly shattered and the party cannot reasonably hope for its early and heretofore strength, it is not yet entirely destroyed. If the present party fails, as I think it will, to meet the popular expectation, it is very probable the Republicans will be able, next Winter, to rally in sufficient strength to secure the United States Senator then to be chosen, provided they can harmonize on the choice, which, from present appearances, I think is doubtful.

But while a spasmodic return of strength is possible to the Republican Party, it is evident to your correspondent that that party may as well prepare itself to go the way of all parties whose mission has been fulfilled and labors closed. While the Opposition is aggregating and consolidating and harmonizing its strength, it may be subjected to occasional defeat by this old party in its spasmodic struggles against dissolution, but it will be only as the expiring effort of Roderick Dhu in his contest with Fitz James. Its dagger will soon find a bloodless sheath, and the end will come. Such was the history of politics as the old Democratic Party was passing away. Such is naturally the history of all parties. The slavery question and all its kindred questions are settled. We either want new parties or we want none at all. And, as we are not yet at the end of human progress, the probability is we want parties, and, therefore, new ones, and new ones will be formed on new issues. Such results as this under discussion are evidence of transition. For a time politics will be uncertain and doubtful, but form and shape will come out of chaos. The moral is, that it is time the patriots of the Republican Party ceased beating the old straw, and girded on the armor for the new struggles which are imminent. S.

NEGLECTED THEIR DUTY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is evident that the Republicans, in many localities, have neglected their duty, while it is equally evident that the liquor interest has made a united and desperate effort to gain control of the State. Of this purpose on the part of the whisky combination the *Sentinel* has all along given notice, and the correctness of its conjectures is sufficiently substantiated by the result in Milwaukee City and County. There are other elements that have entered into the campaign, and that have influenced if not determined its results, of the nature of which we shall hereafter have somewhat to say, particularly, should the full returns justify the extravagant jubilation in which Democracy is now indulging.

DETAILS OF DISTURBANCES IN JAPAN.

The following letter, dated Fukuoka, July 21, 1873, has been addressed to the editor of the *Yorkshire Gazette* by Mr. J. Tasker Foster: "For some time past this province has been in a very unsettled state, owing to a misunderstanding between the Keusho, or Government officers, and the farmers. Things at last reached such a climax that the farmers rose in a body to the number of from 15,000 to 20,000, armed with long bamboos, which they pointed with iron, and used as spears. Some also had guns. They commenced destroying all the Government property they could lay their hands upon, the telegraph line coming in for the lion's share of spoliation. Some slight disturbances, which had been suppressed, occurred before the middle of last month; but on the 19th the work of destruction commenced. They appear to have commenced at the Kokura or north part of the province, cutting down all the telegraph lines, and destroying the wires and insulators for the entire length of the province. On their road they pulled down or fired every Government officer's house, killing the officer if he did not make his escape. On one part of the road they met five O'Krasha's officers, who were on their return to Tokio overland, and these gentlemen they murdered, literally cutting them to pieces. At Fukuoka they set fire to the town in two places, totally destroying the Yaski, where the telegraph office is situated, breaking everything in the place, including windows and doors, the roof and flooring not escaping their vengeance. The clerks only escaped with their lives. The rebels burned all the official papers and destroyed all the spare stores. They then attacked the Keusho, which is on the site of the old Prince's castle. By swimming across the moat and climbing the walls, they were enabled to open the gates, and then the work of destruction recommenced. The residence of the Governor was fired, the offices pulled to pieces, and all the official papers burnt. It appears that the rebels had broken into several saki shops, and were generally mad drunk. After the officers had time to muster, they brought a 30-pound gun into play on the rebels, and, after killing about 130 with a few rounds of grape, the remainder retreated for the time. They next paid their visit to every shop in the town of Fukuoka and the suburbs where European goods or stores were sold, breaking and destroying everything in the place. This riot continued for about six days, when two regiments of foot (Satsuma men) arrived and gave the rebels a warm reception, killing about 200. The fellows then retreated into the surrounding mountains, and pickets were sent out for their capture. Up to the present time about 160 have been arrested. The worst villains are beheaded, and the others publicly flogged. Many troops are arriving daily. Upon news reaching Tokio I was ordered to remain at Shimonoseki until a sufficiently-strong armed guard could be sent to insure my personal safety, and then to proceed without delay with sufficient stores to re-establish the through communication. When the guard, consisting of two-sworded men, ten in number, who were attached to myself alone, arrived at Kokura, I proceeded into the province, and I must say that the destruction of property had been well carried out—not a single mile of wire being left for a distance of about fifty-five English miles; 175 poles had also been cut down. I remained at Kokura several days, waiting for my permit to enter the disturbed parts, and visited the site of the old Prince's castle, which was all but totally destroyed in the last civil war with the Prince of Choshui, about eighteen years ago. It occupied a large area of ground, about three English miles square, and appears to have been fortified in the usual Japanese way of a wide, deep moat and high stone walls, backed with earthwork, and entered by drawbridges. It is only interesting as being the site of one of the greatest battle-fields in Japan, having been attacked above twenty times. Everything is now in ruins. After leaving Kokura we reached Ku-ro-seki the first night, where I remained three days; the line being totally destroyed, it had to be re-erected. We required a strong guard always on the work with us, and experienced some inconvenience in obtaining labor, as the coolies of the province durst not work for fear of the farmers. On the 3d we left for Waynor Mura, putting all right en route. On the 4th we reached Akama, on the 6th we got to Azamareh, and on the 8th arrived at Aro-ya-gas. The 10th brought us to Hakoracki, and on the 11th we were at Mushiro, arriving at the capital at 9 P. M. on the 12th. This is the first opportunity I have had of writing by a direct post, the communication being only now re-established."

WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CANAL-BOAT LICENSE CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Associated Press dispatches have recently reported a threat from a Philadelphia lawyer that he would move the impeachment of the Secretary of the Treasury on account of his rulings relative to certain canal-boats as soon as a court of impeachment could be formed. The general nature of the difficulties between the Treasury Department and these canal-boat owners has not been fully understood. Judge Cadwallader, United States Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, decided that canal-boats and scows entering the Bay of Wilmington, Del., or Amboy, and bound for New-York, with cargoes, needed no United States' license. The Treasury Department, in all such cases, and in this instance, has simply acted in conformity with decisions of former Secretaries of the Treasury, and has enforced fines where the boats were not duly provided with licenses under the eighth section of the act of July 18, 1866, and upon failure of the vessels to take out licenses they have been seized as a penalty. The issue is a very old one before the department, and the judicial decisions upon the question have been conflicting. A United States Judge in the West has recently decided a similar case in favor of the Government, directly contrary to the decision of Judge Cadwallader. It has never been held by any other Administration that the decision of a United States District Judge was binding, either upon the Treasury Department or upon its accounting officers. The Treasury Department, out of courtesy to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has established the usage of following the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it has never accepted the decisions of United States Circuit or District Courts as final. The decisions of these Courts in the various circuits and districts upon legal questions are so conflicting that if the Government should attempt to follow them it would find itself involved in perpetual controversies. It has, consequently, been the usage of the Treasury and of its accounting officers to regard the adjudications of the United States Supreme Court alone as final. Even this is a usage which is not obligatory by statute. The United States Supreme Court, in the recent case of the State of Kentucky against Boutwell, has decided that a mandamus, even at the suit of a sovereign State, would not lie against the Secretary of the Treasury. The suggestion of impeachment is, therefore, baseless and idle. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Banfield, has now a case involving the license questioned in respect to this class of boats, which, it is expected, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and will there be finally determined.

A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

A bill will be introduced in Congress for a law which shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates of different denominations in exchange for bullion at the mines in the Territories. This measure contemplates the ultimate ownership by the Government of the entire bullion product of the country as rapidly as it shall be produced. It is presumed that the miners and mining corporations will rather sell their bullion to the Government at the mines than incur the hazards and expense of shipment.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The friends of S. S. Cox, of New-York, will use their influence to secure him the place on the Ways and Means Committee formerly assigned to James S. Brooks, deceased. The friends of Representative James Robinson, of Illinois, and of James Beck, of Kentucky, are respectively bringing the names of these gentlemen before the Democratic delegation in Congress as candidates for the complimentary Democratic nomination for the Speakership.

POSSIBILITY OF IMPORTANT RESULTS FROM THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

There is a possibility, if not a probability, that the settlement of the questions growing out of the seizure of the Virginius may produce important results with respect to the attitude of this Government toward Cuba. The Government at Madrid is undoubtedly acting in perfect good faith in an attempt to establish a republican Government for Spain. In this attempt it deserves and has the hearty sympathy of the Government of the United States. But its ability to perform its desires, to deal with the United States in conformity with the obligations of national equity, and to give assurance of immunity in the future from similar public outrages, will be tested to the utmost. Can it give substantial guarantees that its authorities in the island shall have and exercise a decent respect for public law and friendly nations? If it cannot control its own representatives there, so that the war against the insurgents may at least be carried on under rules of civilized warfare, and with regard to the rights of neutrals, what course must our Government then take for the future to protect its own rights? Before these questions are settled another question may arise, and that is whether the interests of all concerned may not be best subserved by Cuba passing under the control of the United States? or, can republican Spain herself establish in Cuba a republican Government?

TAXES ON PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange has determined to attempt to secure the repeal of Schedule C of the Internal Revenue law. This association has published a pamphlet charging Commissioner Douglass with having introduced oppressive innovations by regulations. The truth is the regulations issued by Commissioner Douglass are simply a codification of former rulings of the bureau. The most important ruling dates from 1863, and there is nothing later than 1869. The regulations contain no new principle established by the present Commissioner. The Internal Revenue Bureau maintains that the law compels the tax upon proprietary medicines to be paid in reality by the manufacturers, and not by the poor, and that this is the moving cause of the opposition.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Secretary of War has received no information confirmatory of the reports from Waco, Texas, of outrages, by the Kiowa Indians, on the Red and Washita Rivers. The troops in that quarter, as reported, with special reference to the prevention of such raids, and no considerable body of Indians could leave their reservation without the early knowledge of the commander at Fort Sill. Moreover, Waco furnishes many sensational reports from the South-west.

NOVEL LEGAL QUESTION IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A novel legal question has been presented to the Post Office Department for determination. The new postal code provides that all bidders for mail routes must accompany their bids with a certified check upon some solvent national bank for five per centum of the amount of the bid. This check is retained by the department until the awards are made, as a pledge of good faith. The question is raised, who shall lose the value of the check in case a national bank upon which such check may have been drawn shall become insolvent after the check is in the possession of the department?

CONSOLIDATION OF CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

It is stated that a bill will be introduced in Congress providing for the general consolidation of the Customs districts of the country. A report has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by a Government officer which refers to this general subject, and it is understood that the Secretary gives the recommendations of the report favorable consideration. This report, among other things, suggests that the entire Atlantic coast be redistricted for Customs use and says: "There are now a great number of small ports which have been established under the Collection act of 1799, and which, now that steam vessels have to so great an extent taken the place of sailing vessels, these small ports have outlived their usefulness. These ports are a great expense to the Government, without yielding a corresponding revenue. It would greatly promote the efficiency of the Customs service if these smaller collection districts were consolidated, and the majority of them abolished. Where three or four clerks in many of these small offices are now required to keep up what is understood to be the dignity of the Custom house, one competent man, acting as deputy, could attend to the current business with much greater efficiency than at present. The State of Maine might well be divided into three collection districts, consolidating the fourteen which now exist. And it is believed the consolidation, and the reduction of salaries in the Custom service, could be as readily effected as a similar consolidation has been made in the internal revenue service. It is suggested that Maine be divided into three districts, one comprising the country east of the Penobscot, with head-quarters at Eastport; a second comprehending the country of the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, with head-quarters at Bangor; a third, embracing the rest of the State, with head-quarters at Portsmouth. The rest of the Customs collection districts of the Atlantic seaboard might in a similar matter be consolidated, to the manifest efficiency of the service and the increase of the revenue. Under the present system the office of Collector is frequently considered as a sinecure, and held by persons engaged in other business, and the Collector receives fees, salary, and perquisites for doing the work which is actually performed by clerks. If the officers were men of the highest capacity—which they are not—there is not sufficient business in any of the smaller ports to render them familiar with the duties of their office. This scheme contemplates the general consolidation of the Customs districts of the Atlantic coast, the appointment of one Collector for a large district, with deputies at the chief smaller ports.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM SO FAR AS TRIED.

The Chief Examiner of the Civil Service has completed the arrangements for the examination in New-York on the 13th inst. for admission to the civil service. This will be the first district examination under the new rules. The examination will be held in the fourth story of the building at the north-west corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. Seventy candidates have been summoned, who will compete for prospective vacancies in the Interior, Treasury, and Post Office Departments. The civil service rules require that clerks appointed under them shall be commissioned for probationary terms of six months, during which their conduct and capacity shall be tested. The Examining Board of the Treasury Department has recently made inquiry concerning fifty-five first-class clerks thus appointed in that department in the month of May last. The clerks were personally examined as to their knowledge of their duties; their work was examined, and the judgment of the heads of their divisions and offices concerning them was taken. The result was satisfactory in every case. The general testimony of their superiors is that they are excellent clerks, and much superior in average capacity and efficiency to those appointed under the old system. Thus far 115 clerks have been admitted to the Treasury Department under the civil service rules, of whom but one has been dropped at the expiration of his probationary appointment. The advocates of the civil service reform consider that this fact settles the question as to the power of the competitive system to test fitness for clerical service. They also claim that the rules have greatly benefited the service, not only by preventing worthless appointments, but by preventing the appointment for personal or political reasons of persons whose services are not required. It is said that formerly places could always be found for those whose political influence was strong enough, but now officers of the department ask for additional clerks only when their services are really needed.

PATENTS.

A statement prepared by the Commissioner of Patents for the coming report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, there were filed in the Patent Office 20,354 applications for patents, including reissues and designs; 283 applications for the extension of patents, and 519 applications for the registering of trade-marks. Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventeen patents, including reissues and designs, were issued; 235 extended, and 965 allowed, but not issued by reason of non-payment of the final fee; 3,274 caveats were filed, and 476 trade-marks registered. The fees received during the same period from all sources amounted to $701,626 72, and the total expenditure to $699,449 69, making the receipts $2,177 in excess of the expenditures. The appropriation asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $693,500. The expenditures included $40,000 for the publication of the official gazette; $40,000 for printing current drawings, and $60,000 for the reproduction of old drawings. These items were unusual, and account for the absorption of most of the customary excess of receipts over expenditures. The cost of printing current drawings has heretofore been defrayed out of the Government printing office appropriations. In regard to the reproduction of old drawings, the Commissioner considers the amount expended for that purpose a good investment, not only with reference to the intelligent advancement of the manufacturing interests of the country, but financially, as they are now being sold at two or three times their actual cost. The Commissioner again invites earnest attention to the great want of additional room for the proper transaction of the business of the office, stating that it is utterly impossible to properly classify the work of the office in order to insure its being economically and well done in the present crowded state of the files, records, and exhibits.

A CANDIDATE FOR POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gov. Samuel Bard, editor and publisher of the Atlanta *New Era*, Atlanta, Ga., has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Postmaster of the House of Representatives. He believes that his "well-known labors in the late Presidential campaign, upon the stump and with the press," entitle him to the "confidence and support of all who have at heart the triumph of our party and the welfare of our country."

A CENSUS RECOMMENDED IN 1875.

Secretary Delano will, in his annual report, renew his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, the results of which could be published in season for the Centennial Celebration of the Independence of the United States. He believes that authentic information respecting the nation's increase in population and wealth during any term of five years would well repay its cost in directing our industrial developments, as well as through the better information of Congress respecting the condition, wants, and capacities of the people; and furthermore, he thinks there would be a peculiar fitness in thus ascertaining, by official count, the population and resources of the nation at the close of the first century of its existence. The work of publishing the results of the last census, and of arranging for preservation and reference the enormous amount of manuscript records and files of the office has been completed under the superintendence of Hon. Francis J. Walker, who resigned from the department last February to accept a position in private life, but has since, at the request of Secretary Delano, and in order that the continuity of plan and procedure might not be interrupted, continued in charge of matters relating to the census, without salary, giving to the work so much of his time and attention as was required.

WORK OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior will show that the United States Geological and Geographical survey of the Territories under the direction of this department has continued its operations in the West during the past season with its usual success. The field work was begun about the middle of May. The district recommended for the work of the year 1873 embraced the eastern portion of Colorado, lying between parallels 38° and 40° 20′ north, and between meridians 104° 30′, and 107° west, and comprised about 20,000 square miles. This area was divided into three districts, and the survey of each intrusted to a mixed party of geologists and topographers. The northern district included the Middle Park; the middle the South Park, and the southern the San Luis Valley. The whole area, which is about 160 miles broad, embraces the grandest ranges of mountains, and the greatest group of lofty peaks known on the continent. From the summit of Mount Lincoln, between the Middle and South Parks, over twenty peaks 14,000 feet and upward, and 200 whose summits rise above 12,000 feet, can be seen. Besides the three parties mentioned above, there were three other parties, one of which carried on the primary triangulations from the summits of the most important peaks in the district. A photographic and a quartermaster's party also formed part of the organization, which may be regarded as unusually complete for the duties for which it is designed. A preliminary field map was prepared in the Spring, based on the land surveys of this department, which indicated those portions which were least known, and which needed the most careful examination. It is the purpose of the survey to carry on a careful and systematic work which shall not be required to be performed again while the Territories remain as wards of the General Government. The results of the season's work are in the highest degree satisfactory in all departments. The collections in geology, botany, and natural history, and the photographic views, are as extensive [illegible]

MEMPHIS DURING THE FEVER.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR JOHNSON—A FIT TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE, FIREMEN, AND OTHERS.

The City Council of Memphis, Tenn., received on Wednesday last a special message from Mayor Johnson, who has himself scarcely recovered from the effects of the yellow fever. It is, of course, largely local in its character, but it contains so much that will be of general interest in view of the late terrible afflictions of that city, and the public sympathy excited thereby, that we give it entire:

GENTLEMEN: Most heartily thankful should we be to a kind and merciful Providence that we are again allowed to meet in regular session, and that not one of our number has fallen by the terrible pestilence which has so fearfully ravaged our city since our last meeting, during which time so many worthy citizens and city officers have fallen victims to the fell destroyer. Included in the number is our most worthy Register, Lewis R. Richards, who, for nearly twenty-five years, has filled the position with the highest credit to himself, and to the best interests of the city, as is so forcibly shown by the confidence so reposed in him by many successive administrations. He fell at his post, faithful in duty to the last, and though seventy-six years of age, and sorely afflicted with rheumatism, he was constant and active in his attention and most liberal in his charities to the sick and suffering. Of him it can be truly said, "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." To all the other officers immediately connected with my office I return my most hearty thanks, and have to express my highest commendation of their faithful and unselfish conduct, ever promptly and cheerfully performing every additional duty devolved on them by me as caused by the death or absence of other officers.

Mr. F. C. Shafer, Controller, besides keeping up the business of his own office, and rendering other valuable aid, has been acting as tax collector, to which I appointed him, the office having been abandoned by Mr. F. Robertson and his clerks. Mr. C. R. Hoy, by my appointment, filled the office of clerk in the same office, and has faithfully and efficiently performed all the duties incumbent, ably assisted by Mr. William B. Cullen, the only official in that department who remained on duty, which he continued to perform during the epidemic, as he had always previous, in a thorough and efficient manner, in addition to which he has largely aided and fearlessly tended the sick. To Capt. A. J. Murray, assistant engineer, I am under special obligation for the very active and efficient services in his department; also in superintending the work on the new city hospital building and grounds, and looking after the sick and suffering of his men. Capt. A. R. Droescher, Sergeant at Arms, is also entitled to grateful mention for faithfully remaining in charge of the City Hall, situated as it is, in the heart of the district most infected, and for the prompt manner in which he removed to the City Hospital all cases of fever reported to him, having frequently to assist in carrying yellow fever patients out of the rooms to the ambulance, no one else being willing to aid in so disagreeable and so dangerous work, as many of the sick had to be taken from the very worst places of infection.

In the Police Department every officer and every man, with the exception of two, remained on duty, faithful to the high trust reposed in them and to the arduous duties imposed. The fact that thirty out of a force of fifty were taken with the fever, of whom ten died, shows very forcibly the risks that these guardians of the peace nobly, I may say heroically, dared in the execution of their duty. We have also lost four men of the brave and good of our faithful and efficient Fire Department, every man of which, with the exception of one, until stricken down by the fatal disease, steadily remained at the post of honor as of duty, ready alike to respond to a fire alarm, or attend at the bedside of a sick or dying comrade. The embarrassed condition of the city—its revenue during the epidemic being almost entirely cut off, was peculiarly felt by the employes on both the fire and police forces, their duties being greatly more than ever onerous, and they being more than usually dependent, owing to entire stoppage of all other income on their pay from the city.

The City Hospital, under the able management of Dr. Thornton, has done good service during this epidemic; and, considering the condition of most of the patients received there, the mortality has not been above the average of such institutions. Since the removal of all small-pox from there on the 1st of May last to the county pest-house, and as no more cases of that disease are to be admitted, with the three new wards for males built during the year and one old one repaired, if an additional one be now built for females, the accommodations will be very good, and enough probably to answer for some years, with the exception of a large brick central building for offices, with, if thought best, a female ward in the second story.

My health will not yet allow me more than briefly to call your attention to a few matters requiring your attention. First, in view that the volunteer organizations which have worked so faithfully and effectually in nursing the sick and taking care of the suffering will soon, of necessity, disband, as those composing them will have to return to their different avocations, and cannot be expected to give much more of their time, now that the great battle has been fought, I recommend that under your directions a thorough registration of all the poor requiring assistance be made immediately by men paid to perform the duty, and that a properly organized system of relief be adopted, either by giving the parties money direct from the funds remaining on hand for that purpose, or else by purchasing and furnishing them with supplies, as may by you be deemed best. I also recommend that a complete history of the great epidemic be compiled and published under your direction; that all the societies be invited to furnish copies of their acts and doings, embracing all contributions received, of whom received, and how disbursed, by each respectively. This, I think, is due to the generous people of our great country, who so largely responded to our call for aid. Every organization and individual contributor should be furnished with a copy.

In this connection, it may not be improper for me to say that when I found myself taken with the fever, being very solicitous that the business of my office, which, owing to the condition of the health of the city, has greatly increased in amount and in difficulty of execution, and being satisfied in my own mind, from my knowledge of Mr. Paul Cicalla, President of the Board of Aldermen, whose legal right it was to act in my absence, that he was not qualified to fill the difficult and delicate duties of the office at such a time, I appointed Mr. John Zent, Chairman of the Common Council, to act as Mayor during my sickness, and also invited and secured for him the co-operation and assistance of Capt. B. F. White, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Major J. J. Busby, also of that board. I regret to have to say that Mr. Cicalla refused to comply with my wish in the matter, and, by insisting upon his legal right to the place, obtaining it, thereby enabling him to inflict a foul stain upon the character of our city. I invite the attention of the Board of Aldermen to his case, and hope that they will deal promptly with it, imposing such punishment as the magnitude of his offense deserves.

Of my personal friend and clerk to the Mayor, Capt. J. H. Freeligh, I know not how to express my feelings of kindness and thanks for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he conducted the affairs of my office during my own sickness, and also for his great assistance to me when in the office myself, being untiring in his attention to the business, and most valuable to me in his counsel and assistance.

Of Capt. P. R. Athy, Chief of Police, I must speak in terms of the very highest praise. The city owes largely to his watchful care, as Chief, the safety from outrage which our almost defenseless condition—our Police force being so few in numbers—invited; and, as acting Recorder, the prompt dispensing of justice, so greatly thrown on him in the absence of the Recorder.

As to the matter of sewerage now prominently called to your attention by the press and many of our most thoughtful citizens. Fortunately the city is in possession of a most thorough plan or plans, of which a complete survey and map is on file in the office of the City Engineer, also a very able report and estimates on the subject, by Charles Hermany, Chief Engineer, and E. S. Chesbrough, Consulting Engineer, two of the first civil and hydraulic engineers in the United States, so that I think about all that is to be done with this question is to adopt the plan, and then to provide the ways and means with which to carry it out. Other matters of great importance will demand your attention. First among these will be to perfect the sanitary ordinances, a very full and complete code of which will be submitted to you from the Board of Health, its length and my inability to read for any great length of time has prevented me from doing so as fully as I would like to do. I am, therefore, unable at this time to make any special recommendation in regard to it, but would ask for it at your hands the most careful consideration.

DEATH OF THE SLEEPING WOMAN.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, known as the Sleeping Beauty, died at the residence of her mother, in Obion County, Tenn., on the 27th ult. She had attained the age of thirty-one years, and, as was alleged, had been in her sleeping condition for about twenty-four years. The Nashville *Union* of the 4th says: "Her case has excited great interest, and gave rise to much investigation and discussion among scientific men. The true nature of her affliction, however, was never understood. She was brought to Nashville in the Fall of 1867, for the ostensible purpose of procuring medical aid, but was really in charge of an agent who contemplated making an exhibition of her. She was accompanied by a brother and other relations, who were very much attached to her. While they were in Nashville they boarded at the house of Major Bruce, on Market street, and the sleeper was constantly watched by Mrs. Bruce, who took great interest in her. She remained under Mrs. Bruce's care eleven days. While there she was visited by a great many persons, and had with her one or more physicians all the time. She awakened every hour, night and day, at almost the same second each time, and remained awake from seven to ten minutes. Just after going to sleep each time she had convulsions that shook the room, and at such times she [illegible] asleep she was dead to everything, but when awake talked pleasantly and intelligently, sometimes complaining of pain, and exclaiming, 'Oh, my head!' and when she awakened she invariably asked for water, but ate very little. She said she had no consciousness of ever having dreamed, and that it was no pleasure for her to live afflicted as she was. She was very sensitive, and appeared mortified to think that she was being exhibited. Her affliction was inaugurated by a spell of chills. Some medical men have attributed it to the medicine she then took; others, that the chills were precursory to her long sleeping state. Upon leaving Nashville she went to St. Louis, and remained there a short time. It is said that the physicians there unanimously agreed that she was an imposition. She soon returned to the home of her mother, and has remained there ever since. The Sleeping Beauty is said to have been a truly beautiful woman—not so emaciated as one would think—and of shapely form."

A NEW WATER-METER.

A mechanical novelty was recently placed on view in Buffalo which will doubtless attract marked attention, especially from the authorities of all the large cities. It is nothing more or less than a water-meter. Nominally a water-meter is no novelty; but the trouble is that no water-meter has yet been invented which will accurately measure the consumption of water, and which can be supplied at anything approaching a reasonable cost. It is precisely in these two respects that this new water-meter is so successful; and the very need of such an agent of economy adds all the more importance to the invention. The tax-payers of New-York know only too well the costliness of the luxury of their Croton Aqueduct. Those who live in the more elevated portions of the City know how inadequate is the "head" of water to supply the upper stories of their houses. Both the cost and the insufficient supply can be remedied by a good water-meter. It seems almost incredible, and yet facts and figures present that seven-tenths of the quantity of water supplied to the City of New-York through the Croton Aqueduct is absolutely wasted. The daily consumption of water in the City is about 90,000,000 gallons, or very nearly 100 gallons a day for every man, woman, and child living in it. According to the census of 1871, the population of London was then 3,383,000. The daily consumption of water throughout the year averaged 77,500,000, or about twenty-three gallons a day per man, woman, and child. This shows the consumption of water in New-York to be more than four times what it is in London in proportion to population. In Boston, where about ten years ago water-meters were introduced, the consumption of water was about in the same proportion as that of New-York to-day. In ten years after the introduction of the meters the consumption fell off from 18,200,000 gallons to 15,000,000 gallons per day, and this in the face of an increase of forty-one per cent. in the population. To this must be added a gain of twenty per cent. in the "head," and an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the income of the Water Board. But there is evident still great waste in Boston, while the meters which the authorities put in cost $108 each. The faults most general in the different meters which have been brought before the world are an uneven flow of water, leakage, inaccuracy, excessive cost, and the use of springs and stuffing boxes. In no one of these regards is this new water-meter involved. Its mechanism is simple, unerring, and cannot get out of order; it has no springs or stuffing boxes, and can be furnished at the small cost of $15, and yet give a fair profit to the inventor and manufacturer. The meter does not occupy more space than an ordinary gas-meter, and is less cumbersome. Imagine an elliptical-shaped chamber divided in the centre by a diaphragm of galvanized India-rubber, which very much resembles a shallow soup-plate. On either side of this diaphragm are two discs exactly corresponding to it in size and shape. Coming into the meter from the supply pipe the water passes through an open port, say on the right-hand side of the rubber diaphragm. As it rushes in it gradually reverses the diaphragm and forces it over to the left side of the meter, against the left disc, on the centre of the convex side of which there is a knob. As soon as one gallon of water is in the water chamber the pressure of the diaphragm on the disc is so great that the knob on the outside of the disc moves a lever, which in turn moves a weighted yoke attached to a downward-pointing apex from one side to the other of an upward-pointing apex, so driving a horizontal-moving valve which opens and closes the ports that regulate the flow of water in and from the measuring chamber. This movement is instantaneous, and in no way interferes with the uniform flow of water. While the measuring chamber is being emptied it is filling up again, and so the diaphragm works backward and forward, operating on the discs and levers first on one side and then on the other. The machine, when taken to pieces, divides into two equal parts, with the exception of the diaphragm, the details of each being the exact counterparts the one of the other. It will be seen by this that there are no springs whatever, the whole working of the meter being done by automatic leverage. In the place of stuffing boxes, a sleeve of galvanized India-rubber is used for the arm of the lever to work in, the elasticity of the rubber allowing full play, without friction, to the arm, while surrounding it with a perfectly water-tight protection.

Mr. Spooner, of Syracuse, who is the inventor of this water-meter, has devoted between six and seven years to experiments, with a view to perfecting it. With the exception of some minor improvements of no great importance, he brought his meter to its present condition a little more than a year ago. But he was desirous to thoroughly test the working of his meter and its power of resisting wear and tear. He, therefore, kept one in constant operation for twelve months. At the end of that period the meter was taken to pieces, and was found to be as true and accurate, as perfect and unworn, as it was the day it first went into operation. Two or three of these meters were privately exhibited by the inventor the other day, among them the old one, which has been fourteen months at work. They were tested in every variety of way; first, a half-inch nozzle was attached. Under a pressure of thirty pounds (the same pressure as that of the Croton Aqueduct) twenty-six gallons were passed in one minute. Under a twenty-five-pound pressure, thirty-five gallons were passed through a five-eighths of an inch aperture in one minute. Under a thirty-pound pressure, sixty gallons was passed through a one-inch nozzle. Now it is asserted by prominent water-meter inventors that the greatest proper quantity to pass through a one-inch pipe is thirty gallons per minute, taking the Croton pressure of thirty pounds. Mr. Spooner's meter passes precisely double that quantity. But even this is not the extent of its powers; for on increasing the pressure to fifty pounds his meter passed eighteen and three-quarter hogsheads of water in ten minutes, the indicator registering that amount within a pint. Another test was given. A nozzle was attached to the meter so small that it reduced the stream of water to a mere thread. The stream ran with the smoothness and regularity of oil, and the instant the indicator marked one gallon the flow was stopped. The water in the vessel was carefully measured and found to be about a teaspoonful more than one gallon. The test of dripping, to correspond with leaky faucets, was then applied, and with equally satisfactory results. This appears to be a water-meter that fulfills all the duties of water-meters with the greatest possible exactitude, and Mr. Spooner says that he can well afford to supply his perfect meters at thirty-three per cent. of the lowest price at which any other meters have been offered to the public. His invention is protected both in this country and Europe by nine different patents.

THE CHICAGO IRON INTERESTS.

Inquiry at the iron rolling mill establishments in and around Chicago by reporters of the *Inter-Ocean* on Thursday last proved not very encouraging. It was learned at the office of the North Chicago Rolling Mills that the steel works and one of the two blast furnaces had been closed for ten days, and there was no prospect of a resumption of work in these departments during the Winter. A week since one of the two iron mills that are operated by this company was closed. Thus 900 men have been thrown out of employment. The company are now operating one iron mill and a blast furnace, and still retain a force of 600 men. The company, if they continue in partial operation, as they hope, will alternate the working force from week to week, thus enabling the 1,500 men who have been in their employ to make a bare existence. Wages have been reduced about ten per cent. At the beginning of the panic there were enough contracts on hand to keep their entire force employed for several months, but the most of the railway companies withdrew their orders, stating that they could not pay for them if filled. Collections are also very difficult, and it is found necessary to take notes in payment for much of the work that is now being done. The Union Rolling Mills Company, whose works are located in the south-western manufacturing district, would close its steel works on the 8th inst. This will throw 100 men out of employment, but the company hopes to find work for a portion of this force, at least, in the iron department. Not more than fifty men have so far been discharged, and unless the stringency increases the company believe that it can keep its iron mill in operation, and retain its present quota of employees through the Winter. Wages have been reduced about fifteen per cent. The company has the same complaint to make of contracts annulled. few new [illegible] Steel Works of A. B. Meeker & Co. make a rather more cheering report. Their business has required the retention of their entire force, and in the steel works they have employed more men than usual. Fifteen hundred men are now on their pay-rolls, and only a slight reduction in wages has been necessary. The company will close its steel works at Christmas, but it has not been accustomed to run this department of its business during the Winter months. It expects to continue its iron business, as usual, through the Winter.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN LOUISVILLE.

The iron-molders in the foundry of Lithgow & Co., in Louisville, Ky., about 100 in number, have refused to submit to any reduction, and the mills are therefore closed. The molders are governed by the action of the Union at Cincinnati as heretofore. Of other industries in Louisville the *Courier-Journal* says: "The Louisville Rolling Mill ceased work two weeks ago, throwing out about 100 men. The Kentucky Rolling Mill is still at work with its full quota of men. The stone-cutters and marble-workers have been receiving large wages, and are in good condition to meet the Winter, although, as usual, the work of the former will be slack. The principal marble firms in the city seem to have their usual force at work, with plenty of orders to keep them running indefinitely, and insure the workmen against a reduction of wages. The Louisville Car-wheel Works is employing a full force of hands, working at the usual rates, but not on full time. The officers of the works say that they will be able to keep in operation during the Winter, as their contracts are large enough for that purpose. The New-Albany Rolling Mill has suspended, and discharged 400 men. The men agreed to work at five cents per ton advance on Chicago prices, but afterward declined to do so, and refused positively to go to work. Mr. Joseph Sprague, President of the Ohio Falls Car Works, at Jeffersonville, has returned from the East, and speaks encouragingly of the prospect of starting the works in full blast again. Six hundred men are dependent upon these car works."

WORK IN NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, of Friday evening, says: "The Wamsutta Mills stopped work for this week last evening, and hereafter, until further notice, will run but four days in each week. This course is taken in consequence of the dullness in the sale of their manufactures. For a similar reason the York Mills and the Utica Mills, which make a fabric similar to the Wamsutta, are running two-thirds time. The twist drill factory has suspended work for several days to have a new boiler put in. Operations will be resumed on Monday. The Potomska Mills are running full time, having a contract for their goods during this month."

Resumption of Specie Payment.
KNICKERBOCKER.
The late letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES under this signature may be had at the counter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the American News Company, and at Brentano's Literary Emporium, Union square.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Remains Longest in Effect.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass., and all druggists.

Twenty Houses Robbed in One Week.—Never so much house-breaking as now, and if these times continue scores of families will regret that HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH was not applied before their house was robbed. No. 7 Murray st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Window Shades in every Variety, Gilt, Holland, Swiss embroidered, &c. Prices in all our departments reduced to suit the times. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., by Rev. B. S. Huntington, FRANCIS LEVINS MORRIS, of New-York, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Samuel R. Trowbridge, of Bergen Point.

SANGER—STUDWELL.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Howland, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, EUGENE B. SANGER to ELLA M., daughter of Geo. H. Studwell, all of this City.

DIED.

BOORUM.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, CORNELIUS BOORUM, of Newark, N. J., eldest son of Catharine and the late Cornelius Boorum.

Funeral services at No. 206 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 10, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

COPELAND.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 9, of croup, NELLIE PEARL, youngest daughter of John C. and Ellen A. Copeland, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 349 6th street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

ELDREDGE.—At Portsmouth, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles H. Eldredge, United States Navy, and daughter of the late George Barnes, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARNSWORTH.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MARY, second daughter of Mrs. Hattie A. Farnsworth, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 330 West 45th st., on Monday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARVIER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 9, 1873, of typhoid fever, LOUIS G., youngest son of Calixte and Cecilia Harvier, aged 14 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 9, WILLIE, infant son of Wm. W., and Maria V. S. Knox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Huntington, on Thursday the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

OGILVIE.—At Greenpoint, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873, BETSEY, daughter of Robert and Betsey Ogilvie, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Kent st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SATTERLEE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, JANE ANNA, wife of Edward Satterlee and daughter of the late Henry Yates.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M., at her late residence near West Point. Carriages will be in waiting at Cozzens' Dock on arrival of 8 o'clock train from New-York.

UHLHORN.—In Chicago, Nov. 6, after a brief illness, BEEKMAN V. H. UHLHORN, aged 26 years, only son of the late William C. Uhlhorn, of this City, and grandson of the late Beekman Verplanck Hoffman, United States Navy.

WILLARD.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, Mrs. MARGARET WILLARD, in the 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 326 West 56th st.

WIGGINS.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MARY, the beloved wife of James Wiggins.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 West 28th st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10 TO $100 IN WALL ST. OFTEN LEADS TO a fortune. Thirty-two-page pamphlet free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers and brokers No. 39 Wall st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 P. M., Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
JAMES FLEMING, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association at their rooms, No. 384 Grand st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
DANIEL F. CROWLEY, President.
JAMES SUMNER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, at Bleecker buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.
GEORGE B. DEANE, JR., President.
WM. D. GREEN, SAMUEL DUNLAP, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, Demilt Hall, 2d av., corner 23d st. By order,
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.—WE WILL SEND A $3 magazine—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—six months, July to January—for $1 to such as send within ten days to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Private Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By [illegible] Mailed for 25c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 8, the legal sale by Joseph McGuire of the house and lot No. 20 Avenue C, was adjourned to the 14th inst., and the legal sale by James M. Miller, of the property located on the south-west corner of Bleecker street and Fifth avenue, to Tuesday, Nov. 18. No other business was transacted.

THE MARKET LAST WEEK.

The election last week seriously interrupted business; but the existing dullness of the market was broken in upon to some extent by quite a successful sale conducted by E. H. Ludlow & Co. at the Exchange, on Thursday, on which day, under a Supreme Court order, in partition, property located on Second avenue, Livingston place, East Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was disposed of for $165,300, in the aggregate. The prices realized were not high; but, for the times, considered very good. One or two other legal sales have also been consummated during the week, and the total value of City real estate sold at auction within the past six business days amount to $300,070, as against $225,600, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 1. No sales of suburban property have been held.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 7, under court orders, J. Cole sold nine lots on Schenectady avenue, east side, forming the block front between Carroll and President streets, for $4,000. Sixteen lots in rear of above, eight each fronting respectively on Carroll and President streets, for $4,900, and six lots on Douglass street, north-east corner of Schenectady avenue, for $2,550. The purchaser of the first two parcels named was Henry Greene, and of the last James Walker. The sale of the balance of the property billed was postponed indefinitely. The prices realized were about forty per cent. under estimated values.

The market generally is dull and depressed, and except from the result of legal transactions no quotations can be given. These sales are daily increasing in number, and it will repay capitalists to watch them closely, for in this way a most judicious investment can oftentimes be made. And in this connection we would suggest to referees in charge of auctions of this character, to make their notices of sale a little plainer, so that the general public may be better informed as to the class of property to be sold. As to whether any great depreciation in real estate values has taken place is a question generally asked, and, if so, how much or what per cent. It cannot be less than in the general shrinkage of all values, the real estate interests of the City are also affected by the financial situation, but up to the present time there has been no panic shown, and at the same time no sales. Purchasers for new investments are out of the market, and those holding lots at high figures have thus far barely struggled under their burden. Should money become easy and the times improve, there is no reason to fear, for nothing is better as an investment than New-York real estate, even at the hitherto quoted high prices, but should the money troubles continue we may expect to see an extensive line of realty forced upon the market, in which case, as a natural consequence, values will for a time be seriously disturbed.

The sales for the coming week are nearly all of a legal nature, but in many instances they are of importance, as will be seen by a perusal of the subjoined list:

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week are as follows, respectively in charge of the auctioneers named:

To-day, Monday, Nov. 10.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Madison street, known as No. 10 on map of property of Isaac Clason, deceased.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale, by order of Ruea Nilson, Esq., owner of seventy eligibly located Brooklyn lots, as follows: Sixth avenue, ten lots, between Fifth and Sixth streets, each 20 by about 86, (block front;) Fifth street, twenty-four lots, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, each 20 by 100; Sixth street, fifteen lots, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, each 20 by 100; Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Union street, four lots, each 20 by 80; Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Union street, five lots, each 19 by 72; First street, six lots, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, each 21 by 100; and Second street, six lots in rear of above, each same size. Each or any of these lots offered, it is announced, will be positively sold, without regard to price, to the highest bidder. Also, at same place as above, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of David S. Brown, deceased, of three lots, each 25 by 133.5, situate on Third place, Brooklyn, south side, 75 feet west of Smith street.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the plot of ground, 43.3 by 80, located on Irving place, south-east corner of Sixteenth street, with three-story and basement brick houses thereon, known as No. 30 Irving place and Nos. 122 and 124 East Sixteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Daniel T. Walden, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story frame building upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick building in rear, situate on West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 216 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue. Also executor's sale by order of the executor of the estate of James Dunne, deceased, of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 234 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, south side, 53 feet west of Madison avenue. Lot 20 by 66.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 135 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, on Thompson street, east side, 120 feet north of Bleecker street.

By Nicholas R. Connor, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street, lot 25 by 100.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house and lot on the south side of Cherry street, a part of the Henry Rutgers farm. Lot 23.4 by 124.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the valuable lot on Third avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-eighth street, in size 25.6 by 80.6 by 34.5 by 85.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Crombie, Esq., Referee, of two lots on Second avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, together forming a plot in size 51.2 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of one lot on Sixty-third street, north side, and one lot in rear, on Sixty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue, each 25 by 100.5.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. H. Arnold, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 80, on Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street. Also similar sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of property on Monroe, Madison, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with water and wharfage rights.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement Nova Scotia-stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by 78, No. 435 East Sixty-sixth street, north side, between Avenue A and First avenue; house 45 feet deep; term of lease sixteen and one-half years, with two renewals twenty years each; ground rent $840 per annum.

By A. J. Smith, Referee, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 80 feet east of Ninth avenue; lot 20 by 49.4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, Westchester County, at 12, public auction sale of forty-two valuable lots and five villa plots, situated in the new Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, near Jefferson street, the Boston Post road, and Walker avenue—a portion of the estate of Thomas E. Walker, deceased. The property is on the continuation of Third avenue, the horse-cars passing in front of it, near the railroad depot at Morrisania, and but two miles from Harlem Bridge. The terms of sale are liberal, and as an investment, a choice opportunity is here presented.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Bergen Point, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Capt. David Latourette, owner, of forty desirable lots, situated respectively on Avenues F and E, Fourth street and Trask avenue, distance only twenty minutes from New-York—a sale of interest. A handsome modern dwelling will be also offered with the property. Maps and tickets for free excursion at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Friday, Nov. 14.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three houses and lots on First avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-third street. Lots each 25 by 80.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.7 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house with lot, 20 by 80, No. 20 Avenue C, east side, 60 feet north of Second street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, south side, [illegible] feet east of Fourth avenue. Lot [illegible] by 100.5.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of [illegible]

East Seventy-third street, north side, fifty-three feet west of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Thirteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, lot 25 by 103.3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 7.

Boulevard, s. e. corner of 148th st., 99.11x125, one-half part	13,750
Baxter st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Hester st., 25.2x100.8	10,500
East Broadway, n. s., 188.11 ft. w. of Market st., 25.2x69	30,000
31st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	18,500
86th st., s. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
32d st., s. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
37th st., s. s., 19 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x49.5	22,000
37th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4x98.4	21,000
39th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	7,500
47th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.5	18,500
49th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x80	1,000
89th st., s. s., 168.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 51x100.2	3,000
2d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 113th st., 25x80	9,900
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
5th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 15x125	$70,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, e. s., 70.1 ft. s. of 9th st., 24x100, 21 years, per year	$8,000
Chrystie st., No. 79, 5 years, per year	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION, DOCTORS.—FOR SALE IN 32D st., near 5th av., five-story brown-stone English basement house, recently put in perfect order.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

ANNEXED DISTRICT—TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—Ninety lots on the Harlem River, with valuable water front, located close to the Railroad Bridge, for sale at $1,100 each; extremely easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, ONE of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of the City, consisting of twenty acres of land, highly improved; well-built modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, superb views, pure water, perfectly healthy, fruits in full bearing in great variety, and every essential for a first-class country home. For further particulars, address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

$500 ONLY REQUIRED IN CASH TO secure a corner plot equal to eight city lots, situated opposite the depot; very desirable for business; a beautiful cottage containing six rooms on the property; balance of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MELVILLE R. MEED, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN,
No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SALE.
FORTY SPLENDID LOTS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873,
AT

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

By positive and peremptory order of

CAPT. DAVID LATOURETTE.

Lots all finely located near depot. Sale positive. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FORTY-TWO LOTS AND FIVE VILLA PLOTS
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
PROPOSED TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, Westchester County:

Forty-two lots and five villa plots in Westchester County, near Jefferson st., on the Boston post road and Walker av., in the proposed Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City, being a portion of the estate of the late THOMAS E. WALKER. This property is near the railroad depot at Morrisania, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and on a continuation of the 3d av., New-York City. The horse railroad passes directly in front of the property, and the street is lighted with gas; the street to within a few feet of the property is curbed, guttered, and side-walks laid. Terms—Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., or at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
RUEA NELSON, ESQ., has given Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, positive orders to sell, without reserve, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873,
SEVENTY SPLENDID PARK LOTS,
finely situated on 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Mr. Nelson has directed the auctioneer to publicly announce that every lot offered will positively be sold without limit.

Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

Also, at same time and place,
By order of Executors of David S. Brown, deceased,
Positive Sale of
Three Valuable Lots on South Side of 3d place,
75 feet west of Smith st.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court,
IRVING PLACE PROPERTY,
under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 30 Irving place, and Nos. 122 and 124 16th st.,
THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSES.
This property has a large future value, and rents well. Size of lots, 43.3x80.
SALE ABSOLUTELY POSITIVE.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office,
No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
TO CLOSE BUSINESS OF THE LARGE AND EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT NO. 611 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST., NEW-YORK,
Consisting of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS in Russia leather, bronze, wood, &c.
The most complete and extensive stock of
CORAL JEWELRY
of every description ever exhibited
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
commencing THIS DAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 o'clock P. M.
AT NO. 611 BROADWAY.
STORE FIXTURES AND LEASE FOR SALE.
Goods retailed at auction prices. We will sell, by request, any article at any time during the sale.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE,
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1873,
BY BATTERSON & HATCH,
J. P. BATTERSON, Auctioneer,
of a completely furnished house, No. 748 5th av., consisting of parlor and reception-room sets, bedroom and dining furniture, Body Brussels, and other carpets, kitchen and laundry furniture, chandeliers and gas-fixtures.
Sale peremptory and without limit as the family are declining housekeeping.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 10, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Almeria Grapes and Malaga Lemons, landing on Pier No. 27 East River. Lisbon Purple Grapes and Almeria Grapes, ex Russia.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at their rooms, No. 656 Broadway, a large collection of BOOKS, published by the leading houses in the trade. Catalogues ready. Sale to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; quarries, mining properties, &c., negotiated. Persons with capital, seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: Charles K. Graham, Esq., President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; Benedict Brothers, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway, and other leading houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

TYPE FOUNDRY FOR SALE.
The stock, fixtures, foundry, and good will of an old and well-established business for sale on favorable terms. For particulars inquire at No. 190 Water st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND chop house sixteen years established, in a central [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.;
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL WHO WISH GOOD SERVANTS, FOR City or country, families, hotels, and all others, supplied promptly with capable, civil help, male or female; German girls, Welsh, Swedish, Scotch, English, American; good colored help at moderate wages to suit the times, at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Also, good situations ready.

A YOUNG LADY POSSESSING A MOST thorough medical education desires to accompany an invalid lady South or to Europe as companion; highest references given and required. Call at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, from 9 to 12.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD LIKE A position as housekeeper in a private family, or would accept a position in an institution as matron; highest references given and required. Can be seen at No. 350 West 21st st.

AT BOOKHAM'S OFFICE, NO. 335 4TH Av.—On hand, experienced, capable servants, all nations and capacities, sufficient to suit all parties wanting reliable help; country or City. Call and see.
RAYMOND & DORLAND.

AT PELTON & CO.'S,—NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended; Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN servants, capable and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor, Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country; all orders promptly attended to.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat young woman, Welsh Protestant, who is a good plain seamstress; is active, willing, and obliging, or would take care of growing children in a first-class family; can furnish first-class City reference; wages $14. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a very respectable Scotch Protestant woman who has first-class reference; is willing to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable English Protestant; very tidy, neat, and careful; can fill a first-class chamber-maid's, waitress', or seamstress' place; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid or to take care of growing children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 124 East 32d st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; can assist with grown children and is an excellent family seamstress; sews on several machines; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or to do chamber-work and waiting; understands fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; understands the care of children; would assist in waiting if required; best reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., near 4th av.

AGENCY FOR GOOD SERVANTS.
Twenty-five years established.
At No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.
J. W. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Male and female help for all work constantly on hand. German, English, Swedish, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By sisters, who are thoroughly competent; cook understands the making of all kinds of soups, fancy dishes, also bread, biscuits, corn-bread, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat in her work, and a first-class waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish good reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for H. D.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR CITY OR country; thoroughly understands her business, and has very best references for capability, punctuality, sobriety, and good disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; has best City reference; would go in the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY TWO very good servants, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her work; makes best bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN (ISRAELITE) YOUNG woman, who is a first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and is willing and obliging; will go at moderate wages; Jewish family preferred. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for P. D.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as superior cook; her lady says that her cooking was without fault; can bone, lard, cook for dinner parties; understands creams, jellies, and all kinds of side dishes; is an excellent baker; country or City; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AND VERY NEAT AND INdustrious French woman as superior cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; very economical, and comes well recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS HIGHLY recommended for honesty and sobriety; understands all branches of cooking, including soups, pastry, creams, jellies, and side dishes; excels in baking; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN TO DO the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family of general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH WOMAN; can get up the best dinners, sauces, fancy dishes; is a good meat cook; make a variety of soups; can bake; is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, A PLACE for her cook, who has been many years in her family; she is a thoroughly trustworthy servant, and a very superior cook. Apply for three days at No. 26 Bond st., between 9 and 12.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general housework; a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; respectful, economical, and reliable; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a young, strong, willing girl; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and perfectly willing and obedient. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert at soups, game, &c.; excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE NORTH GERman woman, who understands her business, as cook, or will cook, wash and iron in a private family, either in the City or any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY capable Welsh girls to do the whole work of a family together; they are neither lazy nor afraid to work, and will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue stove.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy young woman who thoroughly understands her duties; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS,	IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS,	GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS,	FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c.	SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR NORTH GERMAN WOMan as cook; is very superior in all branches; very neat, industrious, and economical; moderate wages and unexceptionable references. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR GERMAN GIRL as cook in a private family; is very competent, neat, honest, sober and economical; willing and obliging; moderate wages; unexceptionable references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, ACTIVE GERman girl to cook, wash, and iron; prefers the country; best references; moderate wages. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook and to assist with the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 346 West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; is very neat and obliging; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WIDOW WOMAN IN A private family; understands making bread and pastry. Address Mathilda, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, FOR A FIRST-class cook in an American family; City reference. Call at No. 82 3d av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH FAMILY COOK; WAGES about $16 or $18; has good City references. Can be [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND TO DO THE COARSE WASHING.—BY a very neat, competent woman, who lived five and a half years in her last place up town; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 89 6th av., first floor. No charges.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, expert baker and pastry cook, and at all kinds of desserts; excellent City references. Address Scotch Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 309 7th av., near 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

FAMILIES WISHING FOR FIRST-CLASS SERVants of all nations, can get promptly suited at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous girl; is a good plain cook; washes and irons well; will be generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as lady's maid, or will take charge of growing children; is an excellent seamstress; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a highly respectable English Protestant woman about thirty; first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine washing; has the very best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, highly recommended for her capabilities, honesty, and being thoroughly competent to do all sorts of fine washing, fluting, and polishing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong, willing young woman, who can do up all kinds of fineries, laces, &c.; understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing; willing to assist in the chamberwork; will go for moderate wages. Inquire for A. T., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine fine muslins, French flutings, &c.; would assist with chamberwork; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; is a good washer and ironer; or would do private families' washing; first-class City reference. Address Mrs. Mitchell, No. 149 West 4th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 37th st., near 7th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or would go as chamber-maid and laundress in a small private family. Call from 9 to 11 at No. 323 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good references, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house. Call at No. 476 3d av., third floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in private family; has two years' City references from her last place. Apply at No. 256 West 47th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN; LAdies' and gents' or a family's washing; eight years' City references as laundress in a private family. Call at No. 58 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as laundress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; understands fluting, &c.; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 Waverley place, basement floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing and ironing. Call at No. 238 West 27th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; over three years' character. Apply for B. S., at No. 22 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few gentlemen. Can be seen at No. 346 West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FAITHFUL, RESPECTFUL SERVANTS AT the LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND DIRECTORY, temporarily since the fire at No. 108 West 45th st., three doors east of Broadway.

This DIRECTORY has no connection with any other office. It is conducted by LADIES, and means a thorough reform in domestic service.

A number of well-recommended, sensible women are now waiting for situations. Country orders should be sent in two days in advance of visit.

Days' work wanted for good dress-makers, seamstresses, and laundresses, at $1 per day.

Several educated ladies desire positions as governesses, housekeepers, and companions, at nominal salary.

NURSE, OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Waiter.—By a French young man and wife; man understands the duties of a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a first-class seamstress, can dress hair, &c.; both will go at moderate wages, together or separately. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for D.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, as experienced nurse for young or growing children; can bring a child up on a bottle; good seamstress; can fit, operate, &c.; best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and neatness; kind and obliging to children; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant young woman who is a good seamstress; is willing and obliging, and very fond of children; can give the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. A.

NURSE, MATRON, OR OTHER EMPLOYment.—By a very respectable American Protestant woman, who has had long experience as matron in a public institution, desires a similar position or nurse to an invalid lady; first-class references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, nice, young French girl, with good manners and accustomed to serve good families; is a first-rate seamstress, can operate, and is kind to children; can furnish six years' reference from one place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse to grown children or an invalid lady; is a good seamstress, is kind and fond of children, or would take a monthly nurse's place, or would travel; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN BRING up a babe from its birth, and do all kinds of sewing; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, NEAT, AND reliable woman as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; willing to go into the country; excellent references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid and nurse; will assist in waiting. Call from 12 to 4 at No. 242 East 13th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and use Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 205 West 56th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of an infant; excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse or waitress with a lady; is capable of filling either situation; country no object; best City reference. Call at No. 704 9th av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse; has doctor's reference. Inquire for three days at No. 204 6th st., first floor, near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut, fit, operate, and do all kinds of family sewing; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, kind nurse, good seamstress, and embroiderer; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 East 47th st.

SERVANTS SUPPLIED, FREE OF CHARGE, TO families, boarding-houses, and hotels, in City or country, Protestant and Catholic; cooks, &c., on hand at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st. Mrs. WHITFIELD in attendance.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress and Washing, or Fine Washing.—By a very desirable young woman; is a good waitress and chamber-maid and excellent fine washer and ironer; best City testimonials; is very neat, willing, obliging, sober, honest, capable, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; thorough waitress; very neat and obliging; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; take a man's place; or chamber-maid and waitress; very best three years' reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; best City reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her waitress, who will also do chamber-work; wages reasonable. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 220 West 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work or fine washing; has best reference. Call at No. 250 West 47th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FRENCH WAITRESS; HAS good recommendations; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, AND will assist with chamber-work; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 138 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WET NURSE OR WOULD TAKE FULL CHARGE of a baby to dry nurse; best reference. Call for two days at No. 202 West 40th st., present employer.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, STEADY AND sober, wishes something to do for the Winter; employment more an object than salary. Address Johnson, Post Office Box No. 4,889, City.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, who is strictly efficient in either capacity; has unexceptionable references from his former employers, whom he leaves on account of their breaking up housekeeping. Call on or address F. H., No. 76 3d av., ring fourth bell.

BUTLER OR FOOTMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a young man who understands his business and well recommended. Address for two days P. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; a careful driver; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; cause of leaving his employer, going to Europe; three years' City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 60 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By man and wife; no children; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife to cook, do general housework, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and will do it; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; willing and obliging; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address F. H., No. 53 East 41st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A man aged twenty-five years, who can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, drive, take care of horses and cattle, wait on table, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the State. Address M. M., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a single, sober, and trustworthy man, a careful driver and first-class groom; would go 100 miles from the City if required. Call or address M. B., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, active young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. H., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, (Scotch Protestant,) disengaged on account of last employer's leaving for Europe; City or country; unexceptionable City references. Call or address McDonald, No. 550 Hudson st., furniture store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; a thorough groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. at Mr. Breweler's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) who perfectly understands his business, and can produce unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 232 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, with good City reference; generally useful; location no object. Address J. D., Opera Stables, No. 50 East 32d st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS,	COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN,	VALETS,
GARDENERS,	FARMERS, &c.,

French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By an Englishman and wife, aged forty years, no children; man is an experienced farmer and gardener, including greenhouse, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN WHO CAN DO vegetable and flower gardening, tend hot and green house, prune, bud, transplant, lay out walks and grounds, do farm-work, milk, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man, age twenty-five; understands his business thoroughly; good reference from last employer. Call or address J. C., 547 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

USEFUL MAN, CARPENTER, &c.—BY A young man, lately landed, who is a good carpenter and can also drive, do gardening, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate; reference good. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, TO work on gentleman's or lady's place; American; understands his business. Address B. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WAITER. — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young man; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in different and best manner; willing and agreeable around the house; has the best of City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has the very best of reference from present employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for R.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (A PROTESTANT) as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class English references. Call or address H. C., No. 126 Leonard st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER AND WORKING wife wanted to work a farm, take care of help, milk, butter, poultry, eggs; state age, family, nation, wages. Address Box No. 189 *Herald* Office.

WANTED.—A FEW ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSiness experts, thrown out of employment by the financial depression, can obtain profitable employment for one month, by addressing BUSINESS, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE NEAR New-York, a useful man, and wife as cook; a good home for the right parties. Inquire at No. 802 6th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO MAIER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Maier, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Elvina Guerin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of December, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n10-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN, and SIMON BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
n10-law3wM* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York the 31st day of March, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SCHUSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
o27-law3wM No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.
Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th st., near Broadway.—Private and class lessons every day. All dances taught perfectly per quarter; [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS!

MORE GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LOWER THAN EVER!

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

In Black Yak Laces, Black Yak, with Jet; Spanish, with Jet; French-made Worsted Fringe, Gimp, Same Shade for Headings.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Purchases from Auction,

FROM IMPORTERS, AND DESIRABLE GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

E. Ridley & Son.

RETAIL.
OFFER TO-DAY,
BLACK DRESS SILKS.

EXAMINE!

at $1 25	at $1 50
at $1 75	at $2
at $2 25	at $2 45

BARGAINS!

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
5,000 Pieces of Gimps and Passementerie Trimmings.
A New Purchase. Half Last Week's Prices.
SILK FRINGES AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Examine Our Lace Department.
Guipures 25, 30, 45, 50, 60, 75 cts., up.
Yak Laces, 12, 16, 18, 25, 42, 50, 63 cts. About 35 cts. on the dollar.

SILK VELVETS.
100 Pieces Black Silk Velvets at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.
100 Pieces of Silk Velvets, at $1 and $1 50. Clearing. All the new Shades, Navy Blue, &c.

MANTILLA VELVETS.
$3 80, $4 50, $5, $6 50, $7 50 and $8 50. Real Bargains. New Bonnet Materials, full Lines, 75c., $1 and $1 50.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Long Ostrich Feathers at 50c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $5. Finer Qualities at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6, up.
Ostrich Tips, 15c., 20c., 25c.
ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10, 15, 25, 31½cts., finest qualities.
We have Extraordinary Inducements to offer in Jet, Steel, Pearl, Gilt, and Silver ornaments, about One-third Regular Prices.
Worsted Embroidered Goods at 35, 42, 50, 65, 75, 85c., and $1 up. Examine!
Leather Satchels, 50c., 65c., 75c., to $1 50 each.
Corsets, 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 84c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 a pair.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Undergarments.
PRICES LOW.
Infants' Double Cloaks, $3 25 up.

ANOTHER
Large Hat Purchase.
PRICES STILL DOWN.
American Felt Hats at 25c. and 40c.
French Felt Hats, all colors, 50c. and 75c.
One Thousand Trimmed Hats clearing at $1 up.
All-Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, every shade, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 up.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
25 per cent. below last week's prices.

Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods below Manufacturer's cost.

FURS, FINEST, FURS.
Children's Skating Sets, $1 20 each.
Children's White Cony Caps, 55c.
Ladies' White Cony Muffs and Boas, $3 25.
Real Ermine Muffs and Boas, $16 a set.
Lynx Sets, $7.

KID GLOVES.

New Shades.	1,500 dozen at 45c. pair.
Whites.	REGULAR DOLLAR GLOVE.
Blacks.	

2 Buttons, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1, and $1 25 a pair.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Lot of Jules Mattos Genuine Castor Gloves at $1 25 a pair.
Real Regnier's Dog Skin at $1 50 a pair, sold everywhere at $2.
Lot of Velveteens at 25c., 35c., and 50c.
Two-Dollar Velveteens at 95 cents.

Edward Ridley & Son,

300, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Five minutes' ride from corner of Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars stop at the door.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

$20,000

WORTH OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, &C.

In fine and SEASONABLE goods will be offered for the next

90 DAYS
AT
LESS THAN COST,

To CLOSE OUT THE STOCK. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

ROBERT F. SMITH,

NO. 779 BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
ARE OFFERED IN BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, YAK LACES, REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES.
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7; WORTH $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, &c.
IN REAL LACES we defy competition, having the largest and cheapest stock in the City.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Winter season, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

ATTENTION!!!!

EVERY DAY!!!!

A TORNADO!!!!
A WHIRLWIND!!!!
A GENERAL OVERTURNING!!!!
A GENERAL PANIC!!!!
and a special rush to

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

RUINOUS REDUCTIONS. Great excitement at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & Co.

UNPRECEDENTED SALES. In consequence of

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

And we are offering them NEXT TO NOTHING.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer, this coming week, some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in all departments of our whole line of goods. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 Per Cent.

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys and Fancy Goods to be sold or to sell again.

It will pay you well to spend

All Your Time,

and ALL YOUR MONEY, at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Sheppard Knapp,

183 and 185 6th av., below 13th st.

Closing out sale commences MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873.
Will offer the entire stock
at a

Great Reduction.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MOQUETTES,	$2 7[illegible]
ENGLISH VELVETS,	[illegible]
BODY BRUSSELS,	[illegible]
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,	[illegible]
THREE PLYS,	[illegible]
INGRAINS,	75

OILCLOTHS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN, all widths, at popular prices.

DRUGGETS, of every description, a specialty.

Upholstery Department.

Would call special attention to this department. Having purchased the entire stock of a large importing house, (bankrupt,) will sell at about half cost of importation,
consisting of the following:
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $3 a pair upward.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from $1 a pair upward.
GIMPS,
FRINGES,
CORDS,
TASSELS,
OF ALL COLORS AND SHADES,
for trimming Lambrequins, Draperies, Cushions, &c.
CURTAINS, LOOPS, and BANDS in endless variety.
Lambrequins and Cornices to order at short notice.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
Call early, and examine the stock and prices at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
1 door below 13th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD G. LORD,
Executor of estate of [illegible] Lord.
GEORGE FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
EDWARD G. LORD,
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ROGERS & DEGHUEE, for the transaction of a commission business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds, at No. 30 Exchange place.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.
H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JEAN DEGHUEE,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

Office Nos. 22 and 24 Pine st.
HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, RETURNING to France, is anxious to take with him goods or samples, to be sold in England or France, on commission, with [illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chance of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26
Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15	Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	*Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC	THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
H. A. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

SPAIN, Grace	Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Thomson	Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Andrews	Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan	Saturday, Dec. 6, at 7 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner	Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT. Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western	Tuesday, Nov. 25
LADY LYCETT, Evatt	Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper	Saturday, Dec. 20

CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore	Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe	Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth	Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.	Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	Dec. 17, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE	Surmont	Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE	Danré	Saturday, Nov. 29
ST. LAURENT	Rousseau	Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$125	Second cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Trinacria....Wed., Nov. 12	India....Sat., Nov. 22
California....Sat., Nov. 15	Macedonia....Wed., Nov. 26
Malta....Wed., Nov. 19	Australia....Sat., Nov. 29

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 13 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 22. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE	Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)	Dec. 13

GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, Tuesday, Nov. 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Nov. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Nov. 4.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)	Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)	Nov. 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA	Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information or particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.
All trains connect for Hempstead.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE,	DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH,

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

Transact a general banking business.

DEAL IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Buy and Sell on Commission

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, for Cash or on Time.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY C. WILLIAMS.	FRANK E. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

The undersigned has unusual facilities for investing MONEY upon IMPROVED farms in Western New-York, secured by bond and mortgage; interest semi-annual, payable in New-York City; farms appraised and all papers submitted to New-York attorney if required; best of New-York reference furnished. For further particulars address W. H. H. OSBORNE, Loan Agent, Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1873.

The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of $50,000 New-York City Accumulated Debt Seven per cent. Bonds due in 1888. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st.	ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL
Trustees under the mortgage.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10.

THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next., will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the Registered Bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 26th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 329 West 22d st., fine furniture imported from Paris, for sale at less than the original cost paid for in Europe, exclusive of duties and freight charges. The house itself, a fine brown four-story building, to lease; rent, $1,700 per annum. No agents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.

A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse PATHFINDER are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, SOUND and KIND, DARK DAPPLE GRAY, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey: ninety acres pasturage; best timothy, hay, and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID SADDLE-horse, young, sound and gentle; been used by a lady; good in single and double harness. Address HORSE, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, I. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms communicating with bath-room. Address with name, H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs. These handsome houses have been leased by Mrs. CHARLES LEFLER, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen. Good rooms at moderate prices.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS,
No. 33 East 23d st.,

Has one suite of rooms on second floor and one on third floor, with full board; also an elegant extension room, with grate fire.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

Elegant suite of very large rooms, new furniture and carpets; private table if desired. Also, large and small rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

GOOD BOARD.—FIRE AND GAS; PLEASANT rooms; $15 and $16 per week for two; first-class house; best location in Jersey City, six minutes from Cortlandt Street Ferry; Grand street cars; references, &c. Call at No. 172 Barrow st., Jersey City.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 66 West 27th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, en suite, or singly; southern exposure; private table, if desired. First-class parties can address C. M. B., Lock Box No. 67 Post Office.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST.—AN ELEGANT front room, second floor; also, two large connecting rooms, with sunny exposure, with good board in private family; references.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

The comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table; also, large room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST.,

Few doors west of Broadway. A sitting-room with bed-room on first floor. Also small room. Every first-class convenience. Breakfast, if desired.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Suite of elegant rooms, with board; second floor, with every convenience, for parties seeking a refined home.

NO. 124 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A large, handsomely-furnished front parlor and alcove, with board, for two, $25; do. on next floor, $20; hall room, $8; small, pleasant house.

TO LET, A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen or to a gentleman and wife; convenient for light housekeeping; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET, ON 5TH AV., AND 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., second floor; four light rooms; private table and attendance. Parties desiring choice locations apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A MAGNIFIcently-furnished first floor, of four large rooms; private table; half block from Brevoort House. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV.—NO. 294.

Handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, room for single gentleman; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Desirable rooms, large and small, southern exposure, with good table, at moderate rates; reference exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate; references.

A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF THREE OR four handsomely-furnished rooms, just vacated, to let, with private table, on reasonable terms; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with bath and all modern conveniences; family private; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 48 West 11th st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—For first-class parties, a variety of rooms, including an entire second floor of five rooms; private table, if desired; house extra size; location superior.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily offer one large room, with fire, third floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, two smaller rooms, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom. Small social family. To agreeable party terms to suit.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Three or six large, light, elegant rooms, en suite, just put in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH ST.—A MAGNIFICENT drawing-room and a few beautiful chambers to let, with private table and attendance.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room in a private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS accommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 37 Union square.

SECOND FLOOR IN HENRY ST., NEAR JEFferson, to let to a small family of adults. Address A. B. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; reference. 180 Lexington av., corner 31st st.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table only; private bath-room, closets, &c. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST., FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bed-room, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—WITH BOARD, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No. 58 West 19th st., 5th and 6th avs. Reference.

HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, AND other rooms with board; reference required. No. 29 West 21st st.

AT NO. 16 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SECOND story, front; furnished or partially furnished, with or without board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECOND-STORY back rooms, southern exposure, to let, with board; references.

HALL BEDROOM (FOURTH FLOOR) TO LET, with good board. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

BOARD WANTED.

ALL BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, &c., City or country, wanting boarders, lodgers, &c., can register, free of charge, their houses, rooms, terms, &c. Call or send address to the large Employment Institute and Business Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE AND ONE small connecting room, in a respectable private family, for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) A. B. C., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A LARGE front room and board in a private family, located on or near Madison or 5th av. Address, stating terms and references, H., Box No. 5,522 Post Office.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES A FIRST FLOOR SUNNY extension Room for an office, above 40th st., between Lexington and 6th avs. Address M. D., No. 110 Madison av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.

THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 10, and also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8.

First and second representation of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,

LES HUGUENOTS.

Valentina	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite	Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban (the Page)	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul De Nangis	Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris	M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers	Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel	Signor NANNETTI

BOY, BANFI, &c., &c., &c.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, 50. GRAND CHORUS, 60.
The Bohemian Dance in the third act by
Mlle. BILLON, CORYPHEES, AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena	Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico	Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count Di Luna	Signor DEL PUENTE
Ferrando	Signor SCOLARA

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND ERNANI MATINEE.
TORRIANI, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:
General admission, $2. Family circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also at No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15—BROOKLYN,
MARTHA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

Second week of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear in his grand personation of the
DUC DE RICHELIEU,
In Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, entitled
RICHELIEU,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1873,
and every evening during the week.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30,
BOOTH GRAND MATINEE,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....BENEDICT
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

DR. MOORE'S SECOND ART ENTERTAINMENT, at St. Peter's Hall, 20th st., near 9th av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.
BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.
ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.
French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY.
THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.
Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. R. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MLLE. L. SEE
AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,
Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.
English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO, WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MRS. F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 280 East 15th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 38th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

In pursuance of the Manager's intention to present to the public
CONSTANT VARIETY,
And limiting the representation of each of the present series to
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Goldsmith's comedy of She Stoops to Conquer is withdrawn to give place to the
SECOND OF THE SERIES,
Consisting of Robertson's Military Comedy, in three acts, entitled
OURS,
Which will be represented
MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
With
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,
MILITARY COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
And, in addition to the usual Orchestral strength of the Theatre,
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
Has been specially engaged to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.
THE CAST WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

HUGH CHALCOTTE, as originally enacted by him	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Col. Sir ALEXANDER SHENDRYN, of "Ours," as originally enacted by him	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Lieut. ANGUS McALLISTER, of "Ours,"	Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT

From the Haymarket Theatre, London—his first appearance in America—with song:
"If My Glances Have Betrayed Me."

The PRINCE PEROVOSKY	Mr. J. B. POLK
Sergt. JONES, of "Ours,"	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Major LAMPREY	Mr. J. W. LEONARD
BRADLEY	Mr. PECK
BENSON	Mr. J. JOSEPHS
BLANCHE HAYE	Miss KATHARINE ROGERS
MARY NETLEY	Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lady SHENDRYN	Mme. PONISI
ELLEN	Miss LILLIE BURROUGHS

TROOPS, CAMP-FOLLOWERS, &c., &c.
FIRST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR!

P. T. BARNUM....Proprietor

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS!

FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SHOW

ON MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.

Realizing the importance of presenting none but the best talent, Mr. Barnum has secured and forwarded from Europe a corps of artists—premier equestriennes, renowned acrobats, daring trapezists, and brilliant general performers—that must not only win the admiration and applause of the public, but the hearty indorsement of all American professionals. These will appear in the GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS RING, in conjunction with 100 STAR PERFORMERS, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING during the week.

Also, for the first time, a new and gorgeous GRAND ENTREE PAGEANT!

introducing the entire strength of the company, together with

DAN CASTELLO'S

world-renowned Arabian trick horse,

SENATOR!

This brilliant inaugural scene to each exhibition, in the grand hippodrome, will commence promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock.

Ladies and children, unattended by escort, may visit with perfect safety the various departments at all hours, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER NINE, 25 CENTS.
The great show will remain but a few days longer.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.

In order to make room for other novelties, the management are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

THE GENEVA CROSS.
in the height of success.

LAST WEEK of Mr. Rowe's Wonderful Drama, The GENEVA CROSS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be produced in most magnificent style, The Wicked World, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, and Mr. McKEE RANKIN will make their first appearance here. Seats may now be secured.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 8 O'CLOCK.

The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,

WILKIE COLLINS,

who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled
"THE DREAM WOMAN; A MYSTERY."
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES
on the
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY,
BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his splendid rooms,
23d st. and 6th av.,
first floor, over Moir's jewelry store,
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 11,
at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., same day.
Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES.
ORAL SYSTEM. NO GRAMMAR.
LECTURES FREE. LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED.

DE CORDOVA.
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE.

Subject—"Them Brown Boys of Brown Town," at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av., corner 22d st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
MR. T. C. KING,
as QUASIMODO in
NOTRE DAME.

WALTER C. LYMAN, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 14 East 15th st., between 5th av. and Union square.—Practical and thorough instruction in reading, oratory, and dramatic expression. Private instruction to divines, lawyers, lecturers, readers, actors, teachers, and students. Private classes of ladies and gentlemen organized on application.

THE SISTERS OF THE STRANGER ARE now holding their fair at the chapel of Church of Strangers, Greene st., near Waverley place. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. every day. Take Broadway stages or cars.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 115 East 10th st.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH AND is qualified to teach, wishes a position as governess. Address S. B., Box No. 42 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 199 East 22d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, } Executors.
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, }

s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY De FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.

au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, [illegible]

n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

jy28-law6mM* SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
BEGINS AT 8. SPECIE PRICES.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA. FAMILY CIRCLE [illegible] CENTS.

MONDAY, NOV. 10,
first production here
of
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S startling and sensational local drama of New-York life and steam-boat perils, entitled
A
FLASH
OF
LIGHTNING.

Mr. Garry Fallon, American by choice, Irish by birth, and the master of his own house	Mr. G. A. GRIFFITHS
Jack Ryver, fresh from Julesburg, on the Pacific Railroad	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Sam Pidge, the gentlemanly and obliging clerk of the steam-boat "Daniel Doo"	Mr. G. L. FOX
Fred Chauncey, descendant of an old family, and resolved to raise up a new one	Mr. M. A. KENNEDY
Skiffley, an arm of the law, of the Metropolitan Detective Force	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERGH
Bob, one of Uncle Sam's postmen, not to be caught	Mr. H. D. [illegible]
Benedetto, the keeper of an all-night cellar in the First Ward	Mr. CYRIL SEARLE
The engineer of the steamer "Daniel Doo"	Mr. CHAS. LECLERCQ
Jerry	Mr. J. [illegible] PEAKES
Ebriosus	Mr. HOWLAND
Gamm	Mr. MANLEY
Patsey	[illegible]
Ned	Mr. A. G. [illegible]
Spunge	Mr. SULLIVAN
The nervous passenger	Mr. C. K. FOX
Bessie Fallon, the beauty—without ambition	Mrs. C. M. WALCOT
Rose Fallon, graduate of the "Spinster's Institute," with an aim in life	Miss MINNIE WALTON
Mrs. Fallon, the humble wife of the Greenwich street aristocrat	Miss ANNIE DELAND
Ann, the domestic whose back was continually broke	Miss FANNY HEYWOOD
Mrs. Dowlesky, from Castle Garden	Miss M. [illegible]
Sis Sewell, a spinster	Miss [illegible]
Molly Kemp, another	Miss JULIA BELL

Passengers, Servants, &c.

ACT I.—Scene—Fallon's House. The stolen chain!
ACT II.—Scene 1—A view on the Fifth Avenue; Bessie's flight. Scene 2—The Grand Central Depot. The detectives drop. Scene 3—All-night cellar. The shattered staircase.
ACT III.—River life. Scene 1. Main deck of the "Daniel Doo." Scene 2—The ladies' cabin. Scene 3—The boiler-room. Scene 4—[illegible]. Scene 5—The runaway steamer. Fatal result of the race.
ACT IV.—Rosie's sky parlor. The thief captured! Two detectives on the trail. A coal mystery!!

SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING MATINEE.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for speedy and elaborate production, an entirely new and gorgeous comic, trick, and spectacular pantomime by
Mr. G. L. FOX.

MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA, MURSKA,
TAMBERLICK,
TESTA, VIZZANI, MARI, JAMET.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8.
MAGIC FLUTE.
MAGIC FLUTE.
MAGIC FLUTE.
Joint appearance of
PAULINE LUCCA, ILMA DI MURSKA,
together with
VIZZANI, JAMET, RONCONI, TESTA,
FERRETTI, LEIDECKER, REINA.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
IL TROVATORE.
Signor E. TAMBERLICK,
for the first time in New-York, in his unsurpassed character of
MANRICO,
together with the entire strength of the company, and the GREATEST CAST ever presented in America.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—The opera of Trovatore will be presented on this occasion without alteration or transposition from the original score of Maestro Verdi.
PRICES:

General admission	$2 00
Family circle	1 00
Secured seats in orchestra and balcony	2 [illegible] extra
Secured seats in parquet and dress circle	1 extra
Secured seats in second balcony	50 extra
Private boxes, admitting six	[illegible]

The sale of tickets commences this morning at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre.
The pianos used by this company are from Knabe's celebrated factory, office, No. 112 5th av.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 25c.

Engagement of the distinguished tragic artiste,
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
and production of
MR. WILKIE COLLINS'
own dramatic version
of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

New scenery by Mr. MEYRICK ROBERTS. New costumes and a full and complete cast, including:
Mr. H. H. WOOD, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. JAMES TAYLOR,
Mr. DORSAY OGDEN,
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS,
Miss MARY CARR, and
Miss BELLA GOLDEN.
Saturday, at half-past 1,
NEW MAGDALEN MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
NO. 624 BROADWAY NO. 624
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS PUBLIC DELIGHTED.

THIRD WEEK. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.	Every Evening During The Week	THIRD WEEK. WEDNESDAY and SAT. MATINEES at 2.

The eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
In his romantic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1873,
World's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.
Two performances daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, 30 CENTS.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The young and sterling actress, Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE, in the new sensational drama of FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.	EVENING AT 8. The celebrated actor and pantomimist, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER, in the nautical drama from *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, and entitled JACK HARKAWAY, with all the new stage requirements.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, first time of the eminent comedian, Mr.
JOHN E. OWENS,
in two of his world-renowned specialty dramas, viz.:
SOLON SHINGLE and the VICTIMS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

JOHN G. SAXE.
Humorous Lecture-Poem.

FIFTY CENTS.	GALAXY COURSE.
FIFTY CENTS.	ASSOCIATION HALL,
FIFTY CENTS.	WEDNESDAY EVE., Nov. 12.
FIFTY CENTS.	Reserved seats 50 cents.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 3 West 23d st.; principal hotels, Brentano's, and No. 114 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
LAST DAYS.
THIS GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Admission 50c.; children, 25c. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON

Will continue their strange, puzzling, and exciting entertainments at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11, 12, and 14. Prof. Hartz's programme changed, but will repeat the "Aerostat" wonder. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Reserved tickets may be obtained of Dr. Colton. Commences at 8.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1873, at 8 P. M., will be held the regular monthly meeting at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d av. and 11th st. Lieut. Fred. Collins, U. S. N., will read a paper, illustrated with stereopticon views, on "The Isthmus of Darien and the Valley of the Atrato, Considered with Reference to the Practicability of an Interoceanic Ship-canal."
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY,
Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3..2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th....9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th..2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th..10:00 A. M.
	Friday, 14th....12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
[illegible], Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with trains.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY—THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVOCATION—RESULTS ALREADY ACHIEVED IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The annual meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will meet in the Board-room at No. 805 Broadway, to-morrow, at 10 A. M. Next to the General Conference, this may be considered the most important convocation of the Church. It is composed of the following Bishops: Rev. Thos. A. Morris, D. D., Springfield, Ohio; Edmund S. Janes, D. D., New-York; Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Odessa, Del.; Rev. M. Simpson, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, D. D., Boston; Rev. Stephen M. Merrill, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Edward G. Andrews, D. D., Des Moines, Iowa; Rev. Gilbert Haven, Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., San Francisco, Cal. Of these, Bishop Morris is disabled by old age, Bishop Harris is in China; neither will be present. Bishop Foster has been on a visitation to the missions in Europe and South America, and his return is anxiously looked forward to.

The following officers are also members of the General Committee:

Honorary Secretary—John P. Durbin, D. D.

Corresponding Secretaries—Robert L. Dashiell, Thomas M. Eddy, John M. Reid.

Treasurers—Reuben Nelson, Luke Hitchcock.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSION DISTRICTS.

District I.—Stephen Allen for East Maine, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-England, Providence.

District II.—Samuel Meredith for New-York East, New-York, Troy, Newark, New-Jersey.

District III.—Benoni I. Ives for Northern New-York, Central New-York, Western New-York, Wyoming, India.

District IV.—William C. Pierce for Philadelphia, Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Erie, North Ohio.

District V.—Lyttleton F. Morgan for Delaware, Wilmington, Baltimore, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Liberia.

District VI.—Joseph M. Trimble for Ohio, Cincinnati, Central Ohio, North Indiana, South-eastern Indiana, Indiana, Kentucky, Lexington.

District VII.—Arad S. Lakin for Tennessee, Holston, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas.

District VIII.—Samuel Godfrey for Rock River, Central Illinois, North-western Indiana, Michigan, Detroit.

District IX.—John B. Bachman for Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, Des Moines.

District X.—John Van Cleve for Illinois, Southern Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas.

District XI.—Otis Gibson for Nebraska, Colorado, Rocky Mountain, Nevada, Oregon, California.

District XII.—Jacob Rothweiler for East German, Central German, South-west German, North-west German, Chicago German, Germany and Switzerland.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.
Rev. James M. Tuttle,
Rev. D. Curry, D. D.,
Mr. William Truslow,
Mr. John Whiteman,
Mr. T. A. Howe.
Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D.,
Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D.,
Rev. H. D. C. Crawford, D. D.,
Mr. A. V. Stout,
Mr. Oliver Hoyt,
Mr. John French.

The committee is charged with the responsibility of determining what fields shall be occupied as foreign missions, the number of persons to be employed in said missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each mission; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the domestic missions of the conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the Treasurers for more than said amount.

The domestic mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is upon an extensive scale. There are, first, those under the charge of the Annual Conferences, (American,) for the support of which in 1872 was expended $331,000.

Secondly, those in the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona, $13,000.

Third, among those peoples speaking other languages than English, as follows: Welsh, $150; Scandinavian, $17,150; German, $46,250; Chinese Mission in United States, $7,600; Indian, $6,050.

Among the Scandinavian domestic missions are 33 Swedish missionaries, 28 Norwegians and Danish—a total of 4,835 communicants and 56 local preachers.

Of the German domestic missions there were reported, in 1872, 161 missionaries, 346 local preachers, 23,492 communicants, 486 churches, valued at $1,695,450; 219 parsonages worth $301,805. To these missions were appropriated $37,500, and they contributed for missions $21,131 42.

There are in the domestic field about 3,000 persons sustained in whole or in part by the Missionary Society.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Europe.—The missions in Germany and Scandinavia are the product of missions among those nationalities in this country, the converts returning to spread their faith among their countrymen.

Germany.—In this country mission work was organized in 1849, and has developed until there is an annual conference, which includes all the German-speaking work in Germany, Switzerland, and France, and is regularly divided into districts, stations, and circuits. The statistics of 1872 reported 73 missionaries under appointment, 6,230 church members, 40 church edifices, with an estimated value of $321,313; 26 parsonages, nearly $10,000 raised for self-support, 229 Sunday-schools, with 10,071 pupils.

There is a publishing house at Bremen at which are given to the public a variety of publications both for children and adults. At Frankfort-on-the-Main is located the Martin Theological Institute, which has had an existence since 1858, when by the timely and generous gift of John T. Martin, Esq., of Brooklyn, the present commodious and substantial building was erected. The property is estimated at $30,000. Already between sixty and seventy students have gone from its instruction as ministers of the Gospel, most of whom are preaching in the Conference of Germany, though some have come to the United States.

Scandinavia.—Scandinavian converts have proved as zealous propagandists as the Germans, and there is a strong chain of Methodist districts through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. In Denmark the principal centres are Copenhagen, Velle, Svendborg, Wolleborg, and Langeland. The statistics show nine missionary stations, 390 members, 1,169 Sunday scholars.

In Sweden, notwithstanding some persecution, Methodism has had its most successful European mission, and is now having its most rapid growth. Revivals have been frequent and extensive, church edifices are rising rapidly, principally the result of contributions there, not from America, and now numbering between twenty and thirty. The statistics of 1872 show that there were 39 missionaries, 28 missions, 51 societies, 115 places for preaching, 25 local preachers, 20 exhorters, 3,109 communicants, 210 removals, 21 deaths, 9 churches—probable value $14,210—45 Sunday-schools, 183 officers and teachers, 1,954 scholars, with very considerable collections for various church purposes.

In Norway missions are opened at a number of places, and are growing steadily. The statistics for the same year as above quoted set forth that there are 8 missionaries, 9 local preachers, 23 exhorters, 2,218 communicants, 56 removed, 16 died, 13 Sunday-schools, 101 teachers, 835 scholars, 9 churches—$25,088 probable value; $4,535 collected for various church purposes.

Belgium.—There are also missions organized in Belgium and Italy. These, though more recent and less important than those of Germany and Scandinavia, are yet successful and promising.

Asia.—In Asia there are broad and efficient movements of Methodism, proceeding from west to east.

Japan.—Was entered in 1872. There are no statistics to report, but a strong band of missionaries have commenced work under favorable promise.

China.—In China there are three missions—Foo Chow, Kiukiang, and Peking. Foo Chow was organized in 1847, and after some years of apparently desperate struggle, it began to grow until there were, in 1872, 4 American missionaries, 2 assistants, 2 missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 65 native preachers, 1,805 communicants, 297 baptized children, 28 students of Female Academy; Sunday scholars, 639; $50,000 value of mission property. There is also a Mission Press, which issued the same year 3,582,739 pages, and a Biblical Institute has been commenced for the training of candidates for the ministry.

The Kiukiang Mission was commenced in 1868, and that of Peking in 1869, and are in the early stages of prosperous development. They received strong accessions to their working force in 1873. They promise to reward those who projected and sustained them.

India.—In 1856, the mission in North-western India was organized, and after the termination of the Sepoy rebellion, grew rapidly until it has assumed large proportions. As in Germany and Switzerland, here is a fully-organized annual conference, described in the last reports as follows:

"The principal centres are Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabod, Shahjehanpore, Cawnpore, and Aynee Tal. There is a girls' orphanage at Bareilly, a boys' orphanage at Shahjehanpore, a high school at Moradabod, and a theological seminary and normal school have been founded at Bareilly, the former promising to take high rank among such institutions. It has adopted a thorough and comprehensive course of study, and its influence upon the native ministry must be beneficial. Through the liberality of Rev. D. W. Thomas it promises to secure a good endowment. The Mission Publishing House is located at Lucknow, and issues two vernacular papers, one in Persian character, the other in Roman-Urdw, and also the Lucknow *Witness*, in English, besides books, tracts, &c. The statistics of 1872 were 36 missionaries, 289 teachers, 1,313 communicants, 17 churches, $21,650 estimated value; 23 parsonages, $39,250 estimated value; 191 Sunday-schools, 4,373 scholars; 150 day-schools, 4,783 pupils; $31,475 contributed for church purposes. To these statistics must be added those of the Zenana and other schools under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are also some new missions outside the India Conference in Bombay and vicinity."

Africa.—The oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in Africa in 1833. It now exists in the form of a small annual conference under the superintendence of Bishop Roberts. The conference is principally within the Republic of Liberia. It contains 2,239 communicants, 37 local preachers, 31 churches, with an estimated value of $13,710; 25 traveling preachers, 6 parsonages, $11,500 estimated value; 25 Sunday-schools, 1,309 scholars; 15 day-schools, 450 scholars. From the lines of the conference missions are now projected into the interior.

South America.—The South American missions were commenced in 1836, and have been sustained with various success, but the statistics for the past year or two have not been printed at the general office.

Mexico.—Mission work in Mexico was commenced in 1873, and has been favored with remarkable prosperity. Valuable property has been secured in the City of Mexico and elsewhere, and congregations gathered in several of the principal cities of the Republic. Its founders are sanguine of great result.

For these missions the committee must make appropriations, and must confront the financial pressure.

THE CUBANS.

THEIR INDIGNATION TAKING A PRACTICAL TURN.

A large meeting of Cubans was held yesterday, at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth street, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the course taken by the Spanish authorities at Santiago-de-Cuba, in having so hastily put to death the captives of the Virginius, and to raise subscriptions for a new expedition. The proceedings were conducted in Spanish, and were quite demonstrative. The two sons of Jesus Del Sol, one of the victims, were present. Señor Hilario Cisneros was appointed Chairman, and Señor Antonio Zembrana, Secretary.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, and explained its object. They assembled, he said, to take measures to resent this outrage upon their comrades, and raise money to send out an expedition that would wreak vengeance on the despotic and heartless men who were in power. They all knew well that there was never a better opportunity afforded to the patriots to free their native soil of the tyrant, and that alone ought to be an incentive to cause them to rise in their might, and pounce upon the despots. The mixed-up affairs of Spain at the present time did not give the authorities a chance of looking after their interest on the island. Never before were so few imperial troops stationed there, so that if an effort was made now to drive the Spanish Government authorities out, it would be successful. It was actually impossible for Spain to hold the island any longer, and it only required one more gallant attempt to decide the question. He urged them to arise as one man, and procede at once to drive out the enemy, and form for themselves a free republic. The first duty they had to perform was to subscribe money for arms and amunition, for already there were thousands of willing men prepared to set out and accomplish the mission. [Loud applause.]

The Secretary then read out a series of resolutions, which called upon all Cubans and sympathizers to subscribe. The sum required to fit out the expedition was $30,000.

Col. Fernando Lopez de Queralta, formerly Aide de Camp to Gen. Cochrane, and brother of Pedro Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic, next addressed the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said at the time he left Santiago de Cuba, about three weeks since, he found everything most favorable to Cuban independence. The Spaniards had abandoned nearly all the principal encampments on the island, and these were now in the possession of the patriots. If they only received a little support from their brethren in Jamaica and the United States they would be successful in driving their foes from the land. He came on here seeing the favorable opportunity there was for accomplishing what every Cuban had at heart for the past ten years. Never before was there such an opportunity presented to them. The Government was involved in so many difficulties at home, it could not afford to send any men to Cuba.

Señor De Govini, the President of the Jamaica Commission, said that, on behalf of that body, he would subscribe $20,000 to aid in equipping the expedition, and they would give any further aid in their power to make it successful.

Señor Valderez said that the La Protectura Society, a trade organization in this City, was about to dissolve, and as there was $3,000 in the funds, he was instructed to say that the committee arranging for the expedition could have the money.

The Chairman said in order to carry out the object of the meeting it was necessary to appoint a committee to collect the necessary funds. He appointed the following gentlemen for that purpose: Col. Fernando Lopez De Queralta, Enrique Agramonte, and Antonio Zembrana.

At this stage some of those present came forward and subscribed various sums, amounting in all to $270.

Several members of the Les Amigos de Cuba Union made patriotic addresses, pledging themselves to free their native soil should it cost them their lives, and the meeting then dispersed with cheers for "Libre Cuba."

To-night another meeting of the Cubans will take place to express their indignation at the action of the Spanish authorities and raise funds to send out another expedition, which is being organized by Señor Quesada.

IMPROVING NEW-JERSEY'S RIVERS.

Among the estimates for the harbor improvements during the present year recently presented by Government are a number which affect directly New-Jersey and the trade of some of her principal cities. The details of the proposed improvements on the Passaic which will enable vessels to reach Garret Rock, Paterson, thus greatly improving the means of transportation to and from the city, and also affecting Newark's commercial interests, have already been published. Heretofore only vessels of very light draught, and then only at flood-tide, have been able to reach Trenton; but the Government has decided to deepen the channel between that city and Bordentown, so as to enable almost all vessels able to pass the bars below Philadelphia to reach the docks in South Trenton at flood tide. This will furnish a cheaper and readier means of reaching the Southern market, on which Trenton's industries largely depend. The expense, it is thought, will not exceed $25,000, and little or no difficulty is anticipated in executing the work.

An appropriation of $20,000 will also be made for the purpose of improving the navigation of Cohansey Creek, on which Bridgeton, in the southern part of the State, is located. The creek is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of considerable draught, but the course is extremely crooked, and the city, which is only eight miles in an air line from the Delaware Bay, is, by following the tortuous bends of the creek, no less than twenty-eight miles, and its navigation is difficult and dangerous. The money will be used in widening the channel in one or two places, and in shortening the course, which it is thought can be reduced to about fifteen miles. It is also proposed to improve the navigation of Shrewsbury River, on which Red Bank and the northern and eastern portion of Monmouth County depend for communication with New-York and the shipment of farm produce, and South River, on which the western portion of Monmouth County depends. The amounts to be appropriated are respectively, $4,776 and $4,924, and the work will be commenced in the Spring.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN.

The Federal Council of the International Union met yesterday morning, at Turne Halle, No. 242 Spring street. Fifteen sections of the International and two from the United Order of Internationals were present. George Cavanagh presided. Citizen G. W. Madox addressed the meeting. He said the press of New-York was doing laudable work in reporting the condition of the unemployed portion of the community. Last Winter, he said, there were 50,000 applications for relief made at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and this Winter there doubtless would be four or five times that number, unless the Government, Municipal, State, and national, provide employment for those seeking it. The working people ought not, he argued, to be the subjects of charity while they are willing to work. In this universal suspension of labor by individuals or corporations, let the Governments, from the highest to the lowest, step in just where the individual ceases to employ, and supply the necessary work. He asked for work, not charity. H. M. Walton, one of the committee appointed to petition the City authorities in regard to giving employment to those out of work, submitted a memorial, which had been prepared for presentation to the Common Council of Brooklyn, urging the institution of public work for the relief of the unemployed laboring classes. A committee was then appointed to present the memorial, and the meeting adjourned.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER SOUTHERNER—PART OF THE CREW LOST.

The schooner Southerner, hailing from Boston, Mass., commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Thatcher, went ashore near Shark River Inlet Friday night about 8 o'clock. Allen Crowell, the mate, makes the following statement of the affair: We were bound from Boston to Philadelphia with a cargo of ice. On Thursday last we left Dennis, wind north. At night, wind light, bore to the north-east. At 12 o'clock hauled south-east, blowing fresh. At 12 M. yesterday bore away for Sandy Hook, steering north by north-west. All went well until evening, which closed upon us with rain, heavy fog, wind blowing heavily, and sea running very high. We saw two lights, and mistook them for the Highlands and steered accordingly. Soon the cry was, "Breakers ahead!" We immediately made every endeavor to claw off. In so doing the foresail and jib split. We were then at the mercy of the waves. We let go both anchors, but they, having fouled, the vessel dragged in the midst of the breakers and went to pieces in about an hour. The sea made a clean breach over her, and we were obliged to take to the rigging to save our lives. The Captain and myself were about two-thirds the way aloft, also Geo. Miller, seaman; the rest were below. We lashed ourselves to the rigging, but the mast being in danger of falling, we loosed our lashings in order to come down. When the Captain and I got about half way down, the mast gave way and came down with a crash, carrying the Captain, Geo. Miller and myself overboard. The Captain was within a few feet of me, and fell beneath the mast, among ice and wreck. I heard him moan as though he was badly hurt, and then he quickly disappeared. He told me while in the rigging that he had some money about him, and that if he should go under and I were saved, to take the money and things home to his young wife. I little thought then I should reach the shore. The last time I saw George Miller I was coming up from under the driftwood which was floating around. When I looked again he was gone. There were six of us—the Captain, myself, Wm. Jarvis, the colored steward, and three seamen. I was left on the wreck by all the rest, and was on there about an hour, the main boom being my support, for I could not swim. I soon became chilled, the waves broke my hold, and tossed me on the beach. I crawled to a place of safety, having no knowledge of any being saved. I determined to find a place of shelter, and crawling about, soon after found some of the crew nearly exhausted. We assisted each other until we found a refuge at Wm. A. Harvey's, Captain of the Life Saving Station, who treated us very kindly.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS AT NEWARK.

The Methodist Bishops now in session at Newark for the purpose of fixing the plans of Episcopal visitation, &c., for the ensuing year, yesterday preached to the various Methodist churches in that city. One of the Bishops preached either in the morning or evening at the following churches: St. Paul's, Central, Halsey Street, Franking Street, Central, Trinity, St. Luke's, Mulberry Street, Union Street, Eighth Avenue, Clinton Street, Centennary, and the German church. All the services were well attended, many persons other than those connected with the Methodist denomination being present. Large crowds were present in the morning at St. Paul's and Halsey Street, where the services were conducted by Bishops Bowman and Peck, probably the two best known of the new Bishops who were elected at the General Conference held in Brooklyn in May, 1872. With the exception of Bishop Scott, none of the senior Bishops participated in the services. Much disappointment was felt that neither Bishop Janes, Simpson, nor Ames preached, but the two latter were not in the city, though expected this morning. The General Conference of 1868, in Chicago, elected four Bishops, and there were then nine effective members of the Episcopal branch; within four years, however, five of them died and all the work of the Church for which nine were barely sufficient, fell on the remaining four, the result being that Bishops Janes, Simpson, and Scott almost failed from overwork, and all the senior Bishops now refrain as far as possible from active work. This morning the business session will be resumed, with the full board, except the senior and ineffective Bishop Morris, and continued to-morrow, when the place for the meeting of the conferences and other work will be agreed upon and made public.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The American Public Health Association will hold its opening session to-morrow in the hall of the Union League Club, corner of East Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. Meetings of the association will be also held on Tuesday and Wednesday in the same building, and on Thursday evening the concluding addresses will be delivered in Association Hall. Several important reports on physiological and sanitary subjects have been prepared for presentation, and some of them are likely to prove of especial interest. A great deal of attention is devoted to the subject of the yellow fever, and the phases which it assumed at different places will be discussed by competent authorities. Dr. J. T. Gilmore, of Mobile, Ala., will report as to its aspects in that locality and at Pensacola, Fla., and the phases which it presented at Memphis, Shreveport, and the river regions will be discussed by Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, of Louisiana, and by other observers of the fever. Some interesting reports on cholera-prevention will also come before the association.

READINGS AND LECTURES ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Wilkie Collins will make his first public appearance in New-York to-morrow evening at Association Hall, when he will read his novelette, entitled "The Dream Woman: A Mystery." He appears under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association.

Prof. Etienne Lambert announces two more free lectures on the easiest and shortest way to acquire fluency in the art of speaking French. These will be delivered to-morrow at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

"Shakespeare and the Mask" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Wm. Page, M. A., at Steinway Hall on Friday evening.

Prof. M. Locke Richardson lectures this evening at East-side Hall, in connection with the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Miscellaneous Readings."

Dr. J. D. Moore continues his course of art entertainments this evening at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Rev. Henry Morgan will give the third of his series of lectures on next Sunday evening at the Cooper Institute.

The Galaxy lectures have been transferred from the Church of the Disciples to Association Hall, where Mr. John G. Saxe will give recitals, on Wednesday evening, from some of his unpublished poems.

THE YACHT ENCHANTRESS.

At 11 A. M. yesterday morning the schooner yacht Enchantress, of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed for Europe from her anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island. The Enchantress is in excellent condition for the voyage, and will proceed to Cowes, where Mr. Loubat, the owner, will join her as soon as engagements in New-York will permit. Accompanied by some friends, he went down to Staten Island early in the morning to see the yacht start upon her trip, and give the necessary instructions to Capt. Fairchild, who is in command. The party accompanied the Enchantress in a tug-boat outside the Sandy Hook Light-ship, where adieus were spoken, and good wishes extended to all on board.

REV. H. W. BEECHER AND THE WORKING MEN.

A meeting of the Central Committee appointed to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting of the unemployed, on Friday next, in Tompkins square, was held yesterday at Murzinger's Hall Thirty-fifth street. A communication was read from Rev. Mr. Beecher, in answer to a request that he would speak at the proposed meeting. Mr. Beecher proposes to give the committee an interview, and says that if there is anything he can do, or that he has time to do, for the interests of the working men, he will be happy to give his co-operation.

THE STREET BOYS' MEETINGS.

The Sunday evening meetings held at the lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society were attended last night by crowds of interested street boys. At the Rivington street house the scene was very animated; newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, and do-nothings were assembled in loving fraternity. The reception-room was very gayly decorated with blooming plants and fancy hanging baskets, and the general aspect of the Home was such as might excite the envy of residents in the fashionable avenues. The poor boys are indebted for these and many other comforts to the kind gentlemen who conduct these Sunday meetings. Mr. Henry E. Hawley gave a very instructive lesson from the life of Joseph, enforcing the cardinal truth—trust in God—by telling incidents from his own knowledge. These meetings are to be conducted at No. 327 Rivington street alternately by Mr. Hawley, Mr. Howard Potter, and Mr. John Crosby Brown.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Henry Morgan lectured on "Bachelors and their Follies" in Cooper Institute, last evening.

Dr. Adolph Donai addressed the Society of German Free Thinkers in Turn Hall last evening on "Education, the Only True Basis of Reform."

The Germans are not altogether frightened by the gloomy financial prospects. The Cologne Carnival Society made preparations yesterday for the usual Winter festivals.

The Mozart Maennerchor gave a varied vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Harmonia Rooms, in Essex street, last night. The programme included a novelty in the shape of a comic quartet, entitled "The Wine Test."

Last evening the Arion Society gave its first concert for the season, at the Club-house in St. Mark's place. It attracted a select and numerous audience. The programme included several solos by well-known favorites.

The unfinished portion of the programme of the gymnastic and athletic tournament, held Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, will be carried out this evening at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. The winners' names will also be announced and the prizes distributed.

The members of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., met at No. 23 Spring street, yesterday, and discussed measures for the collection of a certain claim, dating from 1861, when they went to the front in their own uniforms. They want a part of the appropriation made by the State for reimbursements.

The Winkelried Verein, a Swiss society, recently formed for benevolent and social purposes, held a meeting at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, in Fourth street, yesterday, to complete the organization. A constitution for the government of the society was adopted, and some additional members were enrolled.

BROOKLYN.

Joseph Simmons, George W. Pool, and Samuel Long were arrested yesterday, charged with beating and stabbing Stephen Hoffman, in his saloon, corner of Ewen and McKibbon streets.

Chas. Campbell, aged twenty-eight years, residing at the corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, was arrested yesterday morning, for stabbing his wife in the nose and lip with a table-knife.

Mr. Bergh and his officers, on an inspection of the Brooklyn car lines, yesterday, found many lame and disabled horses on the various routes, and had them released from work. Some of the stables were also found in a neglected condition.

Early yesterday morning an unknown man fell into the Gowanus Canal and was drowned before assistance could be procured. Deceased has gray hair and mustache, measures about five feet seven inches, and had on black over and under coat, gray pantaloons, white shirt, and laced shoes.

Philip Hank, who is employed in a cabinet factory, corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing a fellow-workman named Aaron Kershaber with a chisel. Kershaber retaliated by striking his assailant with a hammer. Both men are badly wounded.

The room of Mr. J. H. Pigeon, at No. 474 Vanderbilt avenue, was entered on Saturday morning by a Cuban named Louis Zanses, who carried away $300. Zanses was a room-mate of Mr. Pigeon, but when the latter reported the robbery at Police Headquarters the detectives discovered that the thief had sailed for Havana by the City of Mexico.

STATEN ISLAND.

The body found near the new Quarantine Grounds on Wednesday last has been identified as that of Joseph King, aged twenty-four, of New-York, who was drowned two weeks ago while fishing off the dock at the foot of West Thirty-fifth street.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Kindergarten will be established in a short time in Jersey City, and will be the first of its kind in this section of the country.

It is proposed by a number of leading citizens of the various towns in Essex County, known as "The Oranges," to purchase a site for a park.

The new A. M. E. Bethel Church, on Jersey City Heights, was dedicated yesterday, Rev. William Patenson, the elder in charge, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Hundreds of persons holding warrants against Jersey City visit the City Treasurer's office hourly, only to be turned away with the answer, "There is no money to that account," as not one in twenty-five can be paid.

A committee appointed by the Paterson Board of Trade will meet to-night the Board of Aldermen and hold a conference to devise some plan for relieving the thousands of workmen who are out of employment.

On Sunday evening next Bishop Odenheimer will perform the ceremony of confirmation, at St. Luke's Church, Jersey City, and at the same time Rev. D. G. Gunn, the minister at present in charge, will preach his farewell sermon.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, has become possessed of a valuable collection of photographs illustrating principally geology and architecture. The collection is believed to be one of the largest and most valuable ever made on the continent.

THE NAPLES CORAL FISHERY.

Writing from Naples on Oct. 17., a correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Last Thursday, the coral fleet, or the great proportion of the vessels engaged in that arduous though lucrative fishery, came in from the African coast. The rule observed is to suspend work on the vigil of the Madonna del Rosario, and neither for love nor money will the men work after midnight of that day. Their contract terminates then, and away they speed for Torre del Greco for the most part, whence the crews are distributed to their various homes all round the bay. It was a pretty sight to watch the long line of boats with their white wings expanded to catch some impulse from the almost breathless air. All the day they remained in sight from west to east, and it was not until nightfall that they got into port. As a school for sailors none could be better than the coral fishery; and as every Italian is liable to be drawn for the army or navy when he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and as the sea is the favorite element of those who live on the bay, every poor Neapolitan youth on the bay is anxious to get his 'Libretto,' which exempts him from the army, and for the most part engages in the coral fishery. It is a hard service, but is a good preparation for the naval service. That, too, is a good preparation for the duties of after life, as schools are established on most of his Majesty's vessels, and rude rustics when their time is up return to their homes licked into shape by the discipline they have undergone, and awakened from the lethargy of ignorance. But to return to the coral fishery. The Captains of the barks send back their treasures at intervals by the vessel which is sent once a month from Torre with supplies. Thus, the risk of loss is more or less avoided, and, in spite of storm and shipwreck, some of the fruits, at least, of their labors are guaranteed. This season has been very favorable, and at the beginning of this week, by favor of the proprietor of one of the boats, I was permitted to see all that his crew had taken. There were four chests locked and tightly roped, which had been sent home at intervals, and on being opened they presented a spectacle which few outsiders ever witness. On the top lay the fragments and the smaller, wormlike pieces; while underneath, protected against fracture, were the large and more valuable morsels. Every now and then a brawny arm was plunged in up to the elbow and a real treasure fished up. It is often said that coral—fine rose-colored coral—is worth its weight in gold, and when made up it cannot be far from the truth. 'This,' said the Captain, pulling out a handkerchief full, which had been stowed away in a corner, 'will sell at 250 lire (£10) the ounce.' It was of a beautiful pink color, 'and this,' he added, putting a not very large branch in my hand, 'is worth 40 ducats,' (between £7 and £8.) Altogether the boat had taken 160 kilogrammes, or 5,920 ounces. Had the 'take' been all of pink coral, the profits would have been enormous; but much is of a very inferior character, and so, a medium price is fixed. So many ounces of fine coral go to a certain weight of mixed coral, and if the season be good, as it has been this season, the speculation is very profitable. Fortunately, the season did not break during the fishery, so that all hands have returned safe and sound; those from the coast of Algiers having made the voyage in three days. It is not surprising that Torre del Greco is one of the most thriving and improving places on the bay. Its example is being followed by its neighbors, and the Syndic of Castellamare has been stirring up his council this week to enter on the completion of local works. Considered by themselves, these small townships are not, perhaps, of much importance, but as parts of an aggregate more or less affected by the spirit of rivalry every step forward is encouraging."

A MISSING UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL.

On Wednesday of last week, Lewis Newcomb, a Deputy United States Marshal, attempted to collect a claim of $5,000 against the Captain of a boat lying at Hoboken and loading with coal for New-Bedford. After some conversation with William Martin, the Captain, he decided to accompany the vessel to New-Bedford, since which time he has not been heard of. The Hoboken authorities have received information that he had not arrived in New-Bedford with the vessel. It is believed that the Marshal was foully dealt with. The Captain and crew of the vessel have been arrested and held for examination.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HARD TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through your valuable columns, to make a few suggestions, which, in the present scarcity of money, may materially assist those of both sexes who really wish to economize, but know not how to begin?

With the ladies the propriety of dressing more plainly is obvious, when even the appearance of extravagance is offensive, not only to the right-thinking portion of the community, but to the very poor, who doubtless feel almost wronged at a time when they are probably suffering for the very necessaries of life. Now, there is a rule which all may apply to their own consciences when about to expend money: "Can I not do without this?" By this simple question, truthfully answered, many a small sum may be saved, and we all know how quickly they amount to large ones. Not that I would counsel niggardly expenditure to those who are rich in this world's goods for the pleasure of a selfish saving, but that they may be able, through God's grace, to assist a few of those who will be in dire need during the coming Winter, and thus preventing crime, in a slight degree, perhaps, but to the All-seeing Eye even the least of these is precious. The extravagance of ladies in dress, and in gentlemen of wine, cigars, and other amusements, and indeed all extra luxuries to either sex, would be dispensed with in a measure if this rule were more generally observed.

MOTHER.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial on New-Jersey yesterday you made no allusion to the remarkable triumph (Republican) in Hunterdon. This county has gone Democratic invariably since the days of Jackson, but this year the Republican candidate, Frederick A. Potts, was elected to the Senate by about 600 majority, against a Democratic majority last year of 1,300.

The accomplishment of this astonishing result, in the face of such discouraging and unfavorable circumstances in the country at large, is well worthy of prominent notice. Mr. Potts ran for Congress last year in the district of which Hunterdon is a part, and reduced the Democratic majority from 4,500 at the previous election to 573. He is a member of the large coal firm of Lewis Audenried & Co., of this City, though a resident of Pittstown, N. J., and a man of such integrity, ability, and popularity that even his political opponents rally around him whenever opportunity offers. His presence in the New-Jersey Senate will be a guarantee of earnest and able opposition to every species of corruption.

F. M. W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

CARS AND SEATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the question of street-car accommodation is again being agitated, permit me to draw attention to some cars that were standing, this week, in front of Messrs. Stephenson & Co.'s factory on Twenty-seventh street. The vehicles to which I refer were similar to the street cars now running in our City, with the addition at each end of an easy spiral stairway to the roof, upon which are two rows of seats, back to back, thus comfortably seating in all about as many passengers as are now usually "sardined" into our ordinary street conveyances.

With such a style of car, the seating accommodation being so greatly increased, the number of passengers could be restricted to the number of seats, the inside of the car being more especially for ladies, overcrowding would be avoided, and respectable women, on entering and leaving, would no longer have to run a gauntlet of hugs and embraces from men on the platform.

Judging from the acrobatic attempts to travel on the uncomfortable tops of the Broadway stages, men would generally prefer an outside seat to an inside strap, or even to an inside seat. Some may object: What would you do in bad weather? I answer that if the cars were provided with waterproof aprons, after the style of the London omnibus, even on a wet day a man with an umbrella would almost invariably find the exterior healthier and preferable to the interior of our present cars, carrying as they do, very frequently, thirty or forty wet people, with their thirty or forty wet umbrellas, with little or no ventilation, and but a few cubic inches of air to each pair of lungs. On the other hand, in fine weather, how often a trip down town, outside, with an after-breakfast cigar, or up town in the late afternoon, would be a perfect delight. Now too frequently the dreaded forty or fifty minutes' agony in the morning destroys many an appetite for breakfast, and the actual horror experienced in the afternoon brings many a man home to his wife and family, soured and ill-tempered, his corns shooting, his ribs sore, and his whole body out of sorts from frequent compressions and violent jerks.

It is to be feared, however, that the vested interests of the "pickpockets," "strap contractors," and others in the present system, is too strong to allow of any improvement upon the packing now so successfully practiced. I question whether Mr. Bergh would allow hogs to be carried in the way I often see free and intelligent citizens conveyed with our present "accommodations."

ONE WHO ALWAYS WALKS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander Greer, of the United States steamer Tigress, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Signor Vizzani, of Max Maretzek's opera troupe, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Albert J. Myer, chief of the Signal Service, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Commander H. C. White, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Col. Lopez De Queralta and Dr. Govin, of Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Collector James F. Casey, of New-Orleans; Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, and Signor E. Tamberlick, the tenor, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STABBING AFFRAY OVER DICE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9.—William Ross stabbed Patrick Tolan four times, twice dangerously in the breast, over dice, at Trahaur's Hotel, in this city, at 3 o'clock this morning. The stabbing was done with a common jack-knife. Ross was committed to jail on the complaint of Chief of Police Keran to await the result of Tolan's injuries. Both parties in the affray are young men well known in this city.

[Advertisement.]
THE HOLIDAYS APPROACHING!
KNOX'S HATS and FURS are in demand. Make your purchases for holiday gifts in advance and save money. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Sugar nominal; stock at Havana and Matanzas, 143,500 bxs. and 4,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 300 bxs. and 275 hhds.; exported during the week, 11,500 bxs. and 200 hhds., including 7,100 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon firm at $23@$24 ₱ cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $40@$42 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $46@$48. Flour in fair demand at $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $30 50@$31 50 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, quiet; in tins, in fair demand at $23 75@$25 ₱ quintal. Potatoes firmer at $7 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Tallow quiet and firm at $18@$18 50 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow in fair demand at $12@$12 50 ₱ arroba; White quiet. Honey in fair demand at 4½@5¼ reals ₱ gallon. Onions firm at $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Coal Oil dull at 5¼ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand; White Pine, $52@$56 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $58 50@$57. Shooks in fair demand; Box, 13@15⅞ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 31 reals. Turpentine in fair demand at 15½c. ₱ lb. Tar in fair demand at $10 50 ₱ bbl. Resin in fair demand at $9 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved in fair demand at $130@$135 ₱ M. Freights nominal. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 52 premium; Short Sight, 56@58 premium; 60 days, gold, 60@61 premium; Short Sight, 67@68 premium; on London, 80@82 premium; on Paris, 58@59 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo.—Luis Cambiaso, Victor Hurtado, Marcus Myerston, J. W. Farrand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:40 | Sun sets.....4:47 | Moon sets..10:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:09 | Gov. Island.12:58 | Hell Gate....2:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Havana Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, (Ger.,) Felberg, Stettin Oct. 16, via Copenhagen 17th, Antwerp 25th, and Vlissengen 26th.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Oct. 31, Samana Nov. 1, and Porto Plata 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Samana Bay Co. Arr. at Porto Plata Nov. 3 schr. Alpha, (of Boston,) from Halifax.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kimball, New-Orleans Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

United States Steam-ship Tigress, Grier, St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 30.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship John Harvey, Brown, Cronstadt 50 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Oct. 10 and 11, in lat. 59 30, lon. 10, encountered a terrific hurricane from the westward; a heavy sea boarded the ship, carrying away a boat, filling the cabin with water, shifted cargo, disabled the mate, and received other damage about the deck.

Ship John Bertram, (Ger.,) Root, Antwerp Sept. 28, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship City of Berlin, (of Glasgow,) Warden, Calcutta and Sand Heads Aug. 3, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co., vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark Invigia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Plymouth, Eng., 38 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Lotise, (Nor.,) Dehly, Stockholm, via Falmouth, 61 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Nov. 4, lat. 35 29, lon. 70 50, saw brig W. D. Andrews, bound S.

Bark Bride, (of Newport, Eng.,) Riorden, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Stuart & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Antonietta C., (Aust.,) Stepanovich, Grimsby 37 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Forza, (Aust.,) Poschich, Belfast 64 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Belgium, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Greens, Long Isle, Bahamas, 18 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Bristol 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Liberia, Alexander, Gaboon, Africa, 56 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Haven, Progreso 26 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Cetvocich, Bristol, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Buona, Famiglia, (Ital.,) Raffa, Silloth 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark La Ciguena, Vidulich, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Harmonie, (Swed.,) Forssell, London 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Carpione, (Ital.,) Sturiese, Dunkirk 46 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Milicete, (of Campbeltown,) Molasses, Alexandria, Egypt, July 10, with rags, &c., to order.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Saba, (Ital.,) Drago, Swansea, 56 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara, 25 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Sophia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cunningham, Aux Cayes, 18 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to L. E. Cann.

Brig Adjnavana, (Norw.,) Tjarswaag, Rio Janeiro 69 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to order.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Gibara 10 ds., with sugar to Eggers & Heinlem.

Schr. John Rose, Howell, Savanilla 22 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to order—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Etta, (of Granville, N. S.,) Covert, Nuevitas 18 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Oct. 23, lat. 20 06, lon. 64 16, spoke bark Philip Fitzpatrick, from Cardiff, for Havana, 49 ds. out.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., with timber to S. C. Loud & Co. Nov. 5, lat. 35 24, lon. 74 30, spoke brig A. D. Small, from San Domingo for Boston, 12 ds. out, with two of the crew sick.

Schr. Hattie Haskell, Young, Jackmel 15 ds., with logwood to F. Marquez—vessel to master. Oct. 29, lat. 24 30, lon. 74 40, passed brig Louis, (of Halifax,) bound N.

Schr. M. E. Curren, (of Provincetown,) McMillen, Harbour Island 8 ds., with oranges to Jas. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Weuberg.

Schr. Velma, Look, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, Priest, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. H. G. Fay, Philbrook, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Rondell, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.

Schr. Jas. Fitch, Riley, New-London, with fish to Wallace Chapman.

Schr. Franklin Nelson, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Laurel, Hovey, New-London, for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Dayton, Rockport, Mass.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Hercules, from Philadelphia; Achilles, from do.; schr. Excelsior, from St. Martins.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 9.—Arr. bark Mina, from Rio, for orders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—Arr. bark Algeria, from Savannah; bark Freia, from Wilmington; brig Abbie Watson, from Portland, Me.

Sld. steamer Equator, for Philadelphia; bark Delta, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 9.—Arr. schrs. Seguin, from Portland; S. & W. Simmons, from Philadelphia; Cornelia, from Wilmington; steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Sld. bark Hindoo, for Montevideo; schr. B. M. Brookings, for Jacksonville; Welcome R. Beebe, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The National Line steamer France, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. here yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Peake,
Opdycke
& Co.
Special Notice
TO THE
DRY GOODS
TRADE.
Great Inducements
ON AND AFTER
TO-DAY
(Monday, November 10.)
While giving the same terms of Credit as heretofore to Responsible Dealers who are not able to make immediate payment, they will offer to
Thirty-Day or Prompt Cash Buyers
Their Large Stock
OF OVER
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
At an Immense Sacrifice, and a very great reduction from prices now ruling.
They want every Merchant who is able to pay
CASH NOW,
to understand that this advertisement
MEANS BUSINESS.
427 & 429 Broadway.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CHOICE BRONZE SETS AND SINGLE PIECES,
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
RICH GOLD AND CORAL JEWELRY,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS of every description,
LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
From former prices, thus presenting an unusually favorable opportunity to purchase choice Holiday and Wedding Presents at very low prices.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths
Have opened, in connection with their wholesale business, a department for retailing their own productions in New-York. The attention of the public is respectfully requested to their superb stock of Solid Silver-ware and Gorham Plated-ware now offered at retail.
SALES-ROOMS: BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

H. B. Claflin & Co.
Important to the Dry Goods Trade.
SPECIAL SALE,
Commencing Tuesday Morning,
NOV. 11, 1873.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, amounting to
SIX MILLION DOLLARS,
At such reduction from present values as will insure the sale of their entire stock within thirty days.
Great sacrifice will be made, but during this special sale the term of credit will be strictly thirty days, with proper discount for prompt cash.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. No reading-room, however complete, receives one-twentieth of this number. Every Advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission, so that an advertiser, in dealing with the agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred, or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious papers, agricultural papers, class papers, political papers, daily papers, country papers, magazines, and all class publications, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State, or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase, reduce or forego the order. For such information there is no charge whatever. Publishers not only send their files free, but pay Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co. for their services. Orders are accepted for a single paper as well as for a larger list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Address the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,
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